THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH APRIL.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE understands that all hope of peaceful negociation with the Ameer Yakub Khan is now abandoned, and that an advance in force to Kabul will take place as soon as the snow on the Shutargurdan disappears. The failure of negociations with Yakub Khan is probably attributable to the extreme insecurity of his own position. Looking at the results of British support to Shah Soojah in the former Kabul war, the new Ameer may reasonably dread the fanaticism of his own subjects more than the British wrath, and may consider desultory war with our troops better than conspiracy at home.

THE PENANG PAPERS state that the Dutch authorities consider the war in Achin so nearly finished that they have raised the blockade of all the ports in Achin, except for articles contraband of war, which are not to include rice, opium, or other provisions

THE ASSETS of the City of Glasgow Bank have increased in value over one million sterling since the first estimate, and it is now expected that the creditors will receive payment in full of their claims. The American railway investments have increased in value by £100,000, and the New Zealand properties are estimated to be worth £500,000 more than was put upon them in October last, while Smith Fleming's estate was put down as all bad, whereas it is now expected to produce £250,000; and the directors' estates will yield about £250,000. The first call having yielded in cash and securities about £2,000,000, the deficiency now to be made up will probably not exceed £4,000,000. This is satisfactory.

THERE WAS a gathering of native poets at Lahore on the 2nd instant. We take the following account of it from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:

Last Wednesday the local poets had a field day in translations from English poetry. After an Urdu rendering of Lord Lytton's exquisite lines beginning with "a poet loved a star" had been deservedly applauded, "Grey's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" was followed by the critical and satisfied attention of those who knew both English and Urdu. A rough and ready appeal in Panjabi, whose refrain was, "We have got Ali Masjid, now let us go to Kabul," brought the audience back from the ideal to the real, when much amusement was created by some satirical verses on the Amir Shere Ali and the worthlessness of Russian friendship. Then followed "a dispute between day and night." It was difficult to decide between their respective excellencies, for the sun of the moon, the sinner had different stories to tell regarding the beauties and blemishes of these divisions of time. At a previous meeting, the same subject had been regarded from the following point of view: "had the great events of Muhammadan history and life taken place by day or night?" Finally, Love which had been unduly repressed at previous meetings, spread its fullest wing and poem after poem on that inexhaustible theme followed in a Babel of tongues, in which Kashimiri was also heard for the first time. Next meeting will, we hear, elect its poets-laureates in the various Oriental languages, ancient modern, by a process which will express public opinion without identifying the individual with a particular vote.

Why not hold similar meetings in other parts of the country? These meetings have not only a literary but also a social value.

THE FOLLOWING estimated rates of locomotion, per hour will, we doubt not, be read with interest: Sharks and salmon 16 to 17 miles; flies 4 to 6; worms 30 feet; race-horse 40 to 60 miles; man walking 4 to 5 miles,—running, 12 to 15 miles. The velocity of a horse in walking is estimated at 5½ feet per second, or 3¾ miles per hour; in strolling 12 feet per second, or 8⅛ miles an hour, and in galloping, 18 feet per second or 12¼ miles per hour. Hawks and many other birds, probably fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour; an elder duck at 90 miles an hour; the common crow at 25 miles an hour; the common swallow at about 92 miles an hour; and the swift at about three times the rapidity of the swallow. Thus the speed of a bird's flight is not equalled by the fastest railway train, which is little more than half the velocity of the golden eagle, estimated to pass through the air at the rate of 140 miles an hour. It is ascertained that land birds cross vast tracts of ocean flying at a rate equal to 50 or 60 miles an hour, and keeping on their course both by day and night.

THE FOLLOWING are about the average lengths of life enjoyed by animals: Elephants 200 years, Lions, Bears and Camels 50 years; Wolves and Stags 25 to 30; Horses and asses 20 to 30; Mules 30 to 35; Pigs 25 to 30; Foxes 14; Dogs 15 to 20; Cows 15, Cats 12 to 15; Hares 7 to 8, and Rabbits 6 to 7.

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL.

THE DEATH is announced of Elihu Birrutt, "the learned blacksmith," a well-known American scholar and journalist, While working at his trade, he applied himself with so much success to linguistic studies that he is reported to have been acquainted with fifty languages by the time he had reached middle life.

IN FORWARDING to the Mayor of Sheffield a subscription to aid the distressed in that town, Miss Nightingale says:—"How many, more or less educated are regardless of, such interests? With cleverness enough, but little sense and foresight, of thrift and economy little or none, while poor Natives of India, Hindus specially, with none of our education and few of our advantages, are remarkable for their thrift and economy in the middle of the deepest poverty."

A WAR IS said to be now inevitable between Chili and the Argentine Confederation, the feeling between the two republics being bitterly hostile, and the question at issue in reality is nothing less than the control of the lower portion of the South American Continent.

BISHOP CALDWELL bears the following handsome testimony to the character of Indian Christians:

Remembering that we never can know the private life of any class of people in England so well as we know the private life—if that can be called private which is perfectly public—of native Christians in this country, I maintain that the Christians of our Indian missions have no need to shrink from comparison with Christians in a similar station in life and similarly circumstanced in England or in any other part of the world. The style of character they exhibit is one which those who are well acquainted with them cannot but like. I think I do not exaggerate when I affirm that they appear to me in general more teachable and tractable, more considerate of the feelings of others, more respectful to superiors, more uniformly temperate, more patient and gentle, more trustful in Providence, better church-goers, yet freer from religious bigotry, and in proportion to their means more liberal, than Christians in England holding a similar position in the social scale. I do not for a moment pretend that they are free from imperfection on the contrary, living amongst them as I do from day to day, I see their imperfections, daily and daily do I "reprove, rebuke, exhort," as I see need, but I am bound to say that when I have gone away anywhere, and looked back upon the Christians of this country from a distance,—when I have compared them with what I have seen and known of Christians in other countries, I find that their good qualities have left a deeper impression in my mind than their imperfections. I do not know any perfect native Christians, and I may add that perfect English Christians, if they do exist, must be admitted to be exceedingly rare; but this I see and know that in both classes of Christians may be traced distinct marks and proofs of the power of the Gospel—new sympathies and virtues, and a new heavenward aim.

A LIST of the newspapers registered in the several post offices of India appears in the *Gazette of India*. The list shows the numbers registered—in Bengal 74 in English, 85 in the vernaculars, and 13 in bi-linguals; in Madras 47 in English, 34 in the vernaculars, and 33 in bi-linguals; in Bombay, 40 in English, 95 in the Vernaculars and 2 in bi-linguals; in the North-West Provinces, 22 in English, 60 in the vernaculars and 6 in bi-linguals; in the Panjab, 14 in English, 51 in the vernaculars, and 1 in bi-lingual; in British Burmah, 15 in English and 6 in vernaculars; in the Central Provinces, 3 in English, 5 in the vernaculars, and 1 in bi-linguals; in Sind, 8 in English, 2 in the vernaculars, and two in bi-linguals; in Oudh, 9 in English, 24 in the vernaculars, and 2 in bi-linguals; in Rajpootana, 2 in the vernaculars, and 1 in bi-linguals; and in Assam, 1 in English, and 5 in the vernaculars.

FROM THE rocks of Gibralter comes another ringing sentence destined to live as long as the Anglo-Saxon race or the English language. In reviewing the English soldiers at Gibraltar, Gen. Grant gave his opinion of the soldiers of Europe. He said he had seen most of the soldiers of the continent. That he liked the German soldiers that the Spanish soldiers only lacked good officers to make them very superior soldiers: but that he had seen nothing to compare with the English. That he did not see how their discipline could be improved. "There is something about them not found in any other soldiers—it may be in their Anglo-Saxon blood—*they have the swing of conquest.*"

MANY EDUCATED natives of Bengal will be glad to learn that the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith, late of the Free Church Institution, is still flourishing. He has accepted the quadrennial Lectureship founded under Dr. Duff's will. According to the latter's wish the subject of the lecture should be made public one year in advance, Dr. Smith has announced that the subject of his lecture will be, "Mediaeval Missions." The lectures will be delivered in the first instance in Edinburgh. and subsequently in Glasgow.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

CONSIDERABLE sensation was caused among the good people of 24-Pergunnahs by the criminal trial of a Deputy Magistrate of good standing on a grave charge brought by a missionary gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Drew. We give the following extract from the judgment of Mr. Wells, the District Magistrate:

On the 17th January the District Superintendent brought a letter he had received from Revd. Mr. Drew of Barripore dated 20th December last. In this letter among other things, in which he was wrongly informed, Mr. Drew charged the Sub-Inspector of Barripore Police Station, with taking 100 Rs bribe to release Russick Dutto, charged by Pisheruddy Khansamah with riot and assault. This was a very grave complaint and I accordingly directed the Sub-Divisional officer of Barripore to take the Revd. Mr. Drew's deposition, ascertain the evidence he possessed for so serious a charge and to enquire judicially into the matter. The Deputy Magistrate, of Barripore appointed the 1st ultimo for hearing; and Mr. Drew, on appearance on that day stated in his deposition that he would not disclose to the Sub-Divisional officer the name of his informant. He said "I would disclose the name before any higher court if it be necessary and not before this court for which I have my reasons" also I will name the parties hereafter but not before this court, who stated to me that the Sub-Inspector received the bribe of 100 Rs.

The Deputy Magistrate of Barripore reported the above to me: and, wishing to show Mr. Drew every consideration, I transferred the case to Mr. Nolan, Joint Magistrate who appointed 17th February for hearing. Meantime it was transferred to Mr. Blyth On the 17th Revd. Mr. Drew entered my court room where I was at work and informed me that he had very serious and grave charges to bring against the Deputy Magistrate Babu Rakhal Das Mookerjee. I warned Mr. Drew that he must well weigh and consider what he proposed to say and proceeded to record the deposition of that date which is the foundation of the judicial enquiry I have since made. This deposition was afterwards carefully read by the Revd. Mr. Drew at his leisure and admitted to be correct. Mr. Drew's original complaint was and is still with Mr. Joint Magistrate Blyth and the complaints Mr. Drew thus voluntarily appeared to make before me are separate and distinct and are made against Deputy Magistrate Babu Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Barripore Sub division. Babu Debendra Kumar Roy Choudry and Sub Inspector of Police, Mofezooddin.

After going into the facts of the case the Magistrate says:

Mr. Drew goes on to say that the Deputy Magistrate was biassed in favour of Peziruddi because he is brother to Bolai, a Municipal Contractor from whom the Deputy Magistrate receives presents of fish, fruit and vegetables.

I believe these statements to be false. The Deputy Magistrate happened to come to Head Quarters on the 1st instant and I asked him a few questions in regard to the matters against him. I showed him the record of the charges against him and he drew up a memorandum which I have annexed as though the material charges brought by Mr. Drew are absolutely either groundless or false. There are statements like this one of receiving presents of fish vegetables and fruits, which I am glad to learn from Baboo Rakhal Das, are entirely untrue. Mr. Drew's witnesses Khettro Mohun Roy Chowdhry and Debnarain Dutt, the latter of whom is very inimical to Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, establish that the Sub-divisional officer gave out the contracts openly through the Secretary to the Committee, who were made responsible that the work was done as contracted for. Nothing could have been fairer and Mr. Drew as a Municipal Commissioner must have been aware of this or could have easily satisfied himself in regard to it and I hold Mr. Drew very guilty for libelling the Deputy Magistrate in this respect.

Mr. Drew says that the Deputy Magistrate summoned Abbas from Tollygunge out-post, of which he was in charge as Head constable, by letter saying that he had absconded and was a ferar, whereas the court ordered the Police to send Abbas who was in the service and had not surrendered to his bail.

Mr. Drew says "The Deputy Magistrate Rakhal Das Mookerjee unjustly convicted and fined Abbas on a false charge against the evidence." This is a most reckless and unwarrantable assertion. Mr. Drew appears not to remember that he is not qualified to judge merely on Abbas' information and to deliberately make such an assertion on oath, when the record and evidence show such an assertion to be false, is very reprehensible. especially when Mr. Drew adds "The Deputy Magistrate acted unjustly in this case because he was biassed in favour of Pishera, because of Bolai being his brother."

Mr. Drew next proceeds to allege on oath that a man named Rokib Sirdar, charged with abetting the procuring of abortion by a woman with whom he had a liason, was "afterwards at the rising of the court referred by Babu Rakhal Das Mookerjee to Baboo Debendro Kumar Roy Choudry of Barripore the zemindar of the said Rokib who, Rakhal Das said, would tell him what to do." Mr. Drew then adds. "The case was

hushed up. The accused declares that he paid a sum of 200 Rs. to Debendro Kumar Roy Choudry to hush it up." Mr. Drew then deliberately says "I charge the Magistrate with being in collusion with Babu Debendro Roy Choudry to obtain this 200 Rs." Mr. Drew says "my witnesses are Rokib Sirdar and his neighbouring ryots. I don't say that these ryots saw the money paid, but they have heard it from Rokib-Sirdar" Rokib Sirdar has been examined by me and absolutely denies the truth of Mr. Drew's reckless statement and Rajendra Nath Mookerjee. Court Sub Inspector and Ramtarun Mooktear called by Mr. Drew also deny any knowledge of the matter, I believe this charge to be as totally false as it is groundless.

We are afraid that Mr. Drew's good nature was gulled by some designing men. The Deputy Magistrate, we are glad to observe, has come out quite unscathed.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Maharaja of Durbhunga is about to open a Sanskrit school there at his own expence.

WE ARE sorry to notice that Mr. Omar Kingsley, the horse-trainer with Wilson's Circus, has died in Bombay of small-pox. The career of the deceased was an extraordinary one. During the early part of his life he lived, rode, and travelled under the name of Ella Zoyara. He went round the world in this disguise and attracted great attention for his good looks, pluck and daring. Of late years, however, he has appeared in male attire and confined his attention principally to training of horses. He was one of three partners in Wilson's Circus.

WE TAKE the following weather and crop report published in the last *Gazette of India*:

General prospects in Madras remain fair on the whole. In Mysore the crops are in a satisfactory state and the outlook is very promising; prices have fallen in some districts. The *rabi* harvest in Bombay is approaching completion; the damage to late crops by rats in Dharwar has been great averaging as much as 12 annas; nothing is said in the present report regarding the distress felt in Kaladgi and parts of Satara. In the Central Provinces the reaping of the *rabi* crops and thrashing continue and the results are fairly good; prices are steady. There has been no change in Berar and Central India. In Rajputana the *rabi* harvest has commenced and the anticipated out-turn is generally satisfactory. No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week and the want of it is much felt in several districts both for the standing crops and for ploughing and sowing; the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished and the outturn is fair, but prices have as yet fallen only in Sarun; the spring rice in Orissa is promising but in Cuttack part of it has been attacked by worms. In Assam rain is much wanted and the rice crops are likely to suffer. Public health in British Burma is generally good and cattle disease has diminished. No change has occured in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab agricultural prospects continue to improve.

MR. JOHN MACDONALD, one of the "young lions" of the *Daily Telegraph*, is about to join the *Civil and Military Gazette* in the room of Major Fenwick. We heartily welcome him to India. We believe he was the author of some sketches in the *Home News* under the title of "Pillars of the Empire."

THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL.

REFERRING TO our announcement of the first examination of the students of the Sanskrit *toles* in Bengal for titles, a correspondent notices what he calls a curious omission. He says that while Pundits have been searched out from the remotest districts of Bengal to act as examiners at the approaching examination, two such eminent Pundits as Chunder Kumar Turkobagish of Kumarkhali, sub-division Kushtea, and Ram Dhun Turkopunchanun of Karuckden, sub-division Goalundo, have been overlooked. The first, he says has in popular estimation, the reputation of being the first Smriti scholar in Bengal, and the latter is equally renowned for his learning in Nya (Logic.)

FROM THE report of the Superintendent of the Calcutta Alms-house for the month of March last, it appears that during the month there were 78 men, 36 women and 38 children in the institution, of whom five women and four children were sent to hospital and 15 men six women and 2 children were discharged. Employment was found for some of the men and women.

IN THE Leper Asylum there were 62 patients on the 1st of March last, of whom 52 were males and ten females.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* gives two preparatory lists of persons liable to serve on special and petty juries. In the special jury list there are 200 persons of whom 133 are Christians, 165 Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan and 1 Parsee. In the common jury list the number of jurors is 2079, 1220 of whom are Christians, 839 Hindoos and 20 are composed of Mahomedans, Parsees, Zoroastrians, Bhuddhists and Brahmos. Will the Crown Office enlighten the public as to difference between the Parsee religion and Zoroastrianism?

PROFESSOR FAWCETT asked Mr. Stanhope what steps had lately been taken for the admission of a larger number of natives of India to appointments in the public service, and whether, if there had been any correspondence on the subject, he would lay it upon the table? In reply, Mr. Stanhope stated that the admission of a larger number of natives into the civil service of India had occupied the special attention of the present Viceroy. Proposals were received from the Indian Government last year for the admission of the natives to a higher class of offices than had hitherto been conferred on them; and Lord Cranbrook cordially approved and accepted the principle, and made certain suggestions as to the mode of giving effect to it. The correspondence was still going on, and while it would be inexpedient to lay it upon the table at present, he could assure Professor Fawcett that no time would be lost in giving effect to the decision.

LORD LAWRENCE AS A SPEAKER. The *Times of India's* London Correspondent gives the following account of a speech of his Lordship in the House of Lords on the Affghan question:

"The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, who had been attentive listeners, were about to retire, but seeing the ex-Viceroy on his legs, they resumed their seats. I hope they understood the noble Lord, but he is the despair of unimaginative reporters, who have an old-world liking for verbal correctness. They cannot hear his Lordship, and he had not resorted to his usual device of sending a draft of his speech to the reporters' gallery. The consequence is seen in the remarkable variations of the reports of Lord Lawrence's remarks which were published in the newspapers next day—so various and contradictory that his Lordship was compelled to send another report to the *Times*."

WE TAKE from an English paper the following account of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught:

"The Duke of Connaught married the Princess Louise-Margaret of Prussia on the 13th ultimo, at St George's Chapel Windsor Castle, amidst all the pomp of a high State ceremonial. The weather was beautifully fine, but cold. The chapel was filled with a brilliant throng of Ambassadors, Ministers, and their wives before the four great processions of the Queen, the Bridegroom, and the Bride, severally entered with blare of trumpet and to the music of the Organ. The Queen was looking remarkably well; her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The Bridegroom was attended by his two brothers as his best men; and the Bride attended by eight brides maids was given away by her father Prince, Frederick Charles of Prussia. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the principal officiating priest, with whom were several Bishops. There was no music, except to the two Psalms which were chanted, while the Hallelujah Chorus followed the blessing which the Primate added to the office. The suffrages were not sung and as they certainly were not said audibly the effect of the ceremony was somewhat marred. It was a beautiful sight, however when the bridesmaids, the Queen, and all the princes and princesses, with Earl Beauchamp in the background, knelt on the floor of the chancel at the appointed place of the service. The voice of the Princess was low and quavering. She faltered only in her voice, however, for at the conclusion of the ceremony, she took her husband's hand and with the brightest of smiles walked through the brilliant vista of nobles and statesman and officials bowing graciously right and left. Her Majesty advanced and kissed the bride, and then passed to the opposite side of the dais and kissed her parents. The Duke of Connaught received the congratulations of those around him, and after saluting the Prince Frederick Charles kissed the hand of his Royal mother. The bridesmaids left the bride and returned to the apartment prepared for them. The Queen followed the newly-wedded pair and the processions left the chapel. The conclusion of the ceremony was announced by a Royal salute in the Long Walk. In the afternoon the Duke and Duches of Connaught drove to Claremont House Esher for the first week of their honeymoon. Throughout the country the event was marked with loyal and festive demonstrations."

THE FOLLOWING paragraph, which is going the round of the papers, recalls the horrors of Thuggee so graphically described by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor in his "Adventures of a Thug":

"The drugging of travellers and others by professional poisoners is just now so very prevalent in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, that the Lieutenant Governor has considered it necessary to issue special instructions to all magistrates of districts and Superintendents of Police to secure the more effectual suppression of the crime. The manner in which the offence is perpetrated renders the detection and conviction of the poisoners an exceedingly difficult duty. As a rule, they travel alone, and carry out their nefarious design without witnesses, by drugging the food or drink of unsuspecting travellers, with whom they have managed to strike up a chance way-side acquaintance.

MR. GIBBS lately suggested that the native merchants of Bombay should have a Chamber of Commerce of their own. They have, however, given response in another form. Two native merchants, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petet, and Mr. Ahmedabhoy Hubbibhoy, have enrolled themselves members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL.

MR. SPURGEON was lately charged with "intemperate habits." Neal Dow attributes the great preacher's ill-health to that cause. Mr. Spurgeon thus replies:—"We do not keep either beer, or wine, or spirit in the house. All the members of my household, and even the outdoor servants, are all teetotallers; and I am, myself, practically. It humbles one to have to answer to such a daring lie."

ACCORDING to the *World* the net profits divided by the eight partners in Bass & Co.'s brewery last year amounted to £420,000. Of course this magnificent tribute to the great brewers came from all parts of the world.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the question of Public Works in India re-assembled, for the first time this session, on March 6, Lord George Hamilton in the chair. Mr. Juland Danvers, the great authority on Indian Railways, was the first witness examined. He did not seem to support the scheme of State Railway He said:

Railways worked by Companies had a great advantage over those worked by Governments, however, because there was too much centralization in the management by Governments, and too little personal responsibility. There was not sufficient zeal shown on the part of Governments in the working of railways in India that, in the case of a military, or any other, crisis, it should be in the power of the Government to take the absolute control of the railways into their own hands. It was true that the Government Inspector had a veto over the different Boards of Directors in India; but it had never been exercised, and he should be very loth to see it made use of. He would put the same restrictions on the companies managing for the Government as were at present in force with regard to all guaranteed railways. The Directors should be paid such fees as were usually paid to Directors.

THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, it is said, has determined to appoint a committee with the view of promoting exploration in Africa, the main object being to despatch three expeditions simultaneously from Algeria, the Senegal, and the Niger, which would all meet at Timbuktu.

IT IS STATED that the reductions contemplated by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are likely to affect upwards of two hundred Engineer officers. But these reductions are always coming.

WE PERCEIVE that the sum of two millions, to be advanced by England to India, without interest, to meet the cost of the Afghan war, is to be repayable by instalments spread over seven years.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE in a despatch, dated 20th February, acknowledges the receipt of General Orders from the Viceroy containing the despatches of Sir Sam Browne and General Roberts on the Ali Musjid and Peiwar Kotal affairs. Lord Cranbrook briefly says:—"I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to express, to your Excellency in Council, the high sense which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the skill and courage by which these important successes have been achieved, and of the conduct of Her Majesty's forces, British and native, throughout the operations."

THE FOLLOWING is from a Krishnaghur Correspondent:

We much regret to state that small-pox is raging furiously throughout Krishnaghur, and scores of persons have fallen victims to the terrible scourge. It has even affected the English quarters of the town. Krishnaghur never suffered from this epidemic for many years. The number of attacks is every day increasing, and it has now spread so widely that no quarter of the town is exempt from it. A kind of panic has seized the poor inhabitants who know not when they will fall victims to it. The Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeons, and private medical practitioners are afraid to attend those who are affected, nay they hesitate even to visit the infected quarters; and those patients of theirs who are afflicted by other diseases are neglected if they happen to be in an infected quarter. Many College boys have through fear of catching the contagion left the place, and the parents and guardians of those who are still attending the College, are not at all willing to send them in until the disease abates.

The students are afraid of each other, especially of those who come from the infected parts, fearing they bring contagion with them. The Civil Surgeon has recommended to the Director of Public Instruction for leave of 6 weeks to the College boys, and the recommendation will very likely be listened to.

SATURDAY, 12TH APRIL.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:—The Political Agent at Muscat reports that Ali Bin Said El Jahafee and his brother Sheikh Hamood have arrived at Muscat to make their submission to the Sultan. They had been discarded by their own tribe, the Al Wahibeh and were living under the protection of the Jenebeh. They have promised not again to raise disturbances or harrass the coast towns and on this understanding the Jenebeh have undertaken responsibility for them. The province of Batineh and Shurkeyeh continue quiet and no disturbances are reported.

MR. HUGH FRASER, who has been in Her Majesty's *charge d'affairs* in Pekin, has received permission to go to Hongkong to meet Sir Thomas Wade and then proceed homewards. He was to leave Shanghai on the 1st March.

THE AGENT sent by the King of Burmah to relieve his ordinary Commercial Agent in Calcutta has arrived there with letters for the Viceroy and there awaits instructions for the present.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has sanctioned the establishment of a School of Industry at Ratnagiri as a local fund institution. The property of a Saw Mill Company will be bought for the purpose, at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

IRONCLADS have been built in China and Japan and now a small steamer has been launched at Cingsto, Jamaica, every part of which has been made in the island. Alas! when can this be said of India?

MISS FRERE, a daughter of Sir Bartle Frere, has, writes a London correspondent, "been doing for her father what Colonel Colly has done for Lord Lytton. She has written and printed, for private circulation, a defence of Sir Bartle Frere policy and proceedings

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towards the Zulu king and nation. Both her pamphlet and Colonel Colley's are somewhat jealously guarded from general perusal, I dont exactly understand why."

THE RANGOON GAZETTE has the following :

"Every now and then cases crop up in the Rangoon Small Cause Court which show the disgraceful state of things at present existing with reference to the importation of unfortunate females from the Madras Presidency to the Burma ports. A man recently sued one of these women and a man with whom she was living for some Rs. 130, which he alleged was due to him on a promissory note executed by the defendants some three years ago. The same suit was indeed brought only three days before it would have been barred by the law of limitation. The defendants denied having executed the document sued on. The woman swore that she was brought over by the plaintiff from Negapatam with eight other women about six or seven years ago, that she lived with the plaintiff for a year, and that she and the other eight women were all used for the purposes of prostitution. He afterwards made her over to the male defendant who paid her debts, alleged to have been incurred for passage money and subsistence. The suit was dismissed as the evidence as to the execution of the note and the consideration given for it broke down. It might surely be possible if some proper system of registration of female passengers was established on the Madras coast to check the slavery which undoubtedly exists in the case of most of the females coming from that side to Burma. Many of these unfortunate women are kidnapped, and most of them deluded by false promises of leading an easy life in Burma into coming here, where they are kept often as prisoners, and their ignorance is so great that few ever think of resorting to a court of justice to free themselves from their masters or owners.

Some steps ought to be taken to put down this form of slavery.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a book entitled the Elements of Physical Geography in Bengali by Nrisinga Chunder Mookerjee M. A. The book is well worthy of the support it has generally received.

THE LIBERAL Association at Leeds has resolved to put forward Mr. Gladstone at the next election notwithstanding his acceptance of the invitation from Midlothian.

ON ST. PATRICK'S day, at Belfast, a national procession was stopped by the police, when the crowd fired and the police fired in return, and a number of persons were wounded.

WE ARE INFORMED by the Press Commissioner that Mr. Pedder, Bombay Civil Service has been selected by the Secretary of State to succeed Sir Henry Anderson as Secretary, Revenue Department India Office, on pay of twelve hundred a year. He will retire from Indian Service immediately on a pension of Rupees seven hundred fifty pounds a year.

A BALASORE CORRESPONDENT writes to say that some of the hill-people, the Sonthals and others, who had embraced Christianity under the pressure of scarcity have returned to the pale of Hinduism now that the cravings of the belly have been satisfied.

WE GLEAN the following items of news from a letter of our Krishnaghur correspondent :

Two peons of the license-tax department, who were sent to the interior on business, gave out that they were assessors specially deputed by the Government to hear complaints regarding the incidence of the tax. These men were brought to trial convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

The local college and the public are to be closed for the summer vacation, specially on account of the small-pox epidemic. The municipality have built a temporary small-pox hospital for the location and relief of the poor sufferers, and Dr. Bensley, the Civil Surgeon has heartily applied himself to the task of mitigating the ravages of the disease.

Babu Ram Naryan Dey payment clerk of the Nuddea Treasury, has been suspended on a suspicion of his being an accomplice of Banegopal.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad assigned districts for 1877-78. 2. Report on the Judicial Criminal Administration of the Central Provinces for 1878. 3. The Seventh Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1877-78. 4. Calcutta Review, April 1879. 5. The Oriental Miscellany, a monthly journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts, for April 1879. 6. Elements of Physical Geography in Bengali, by Nrisinha Chandra Mookerjee, M.A.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London April 6th.—News from Cape Town, dated 18th March says that Cetewayo's brother Ohem is supposed to be an aspirant to the Zulu throne. Ohem's son and 300 Zulus have surrendered unconditionally. No important movement has as yet taken place. Colonel Law will command the force for the relief of Ekowe. It is known that a large number of Zulus surround Ekowe. The garrison is well but short of provisions. The 57th have arrived, and are marching on to Tugela, the 61st 60th and a Battery of Artillery have arrived.

9th.—News from Capetown, dated March 25th, announces that a convoy of supplies proceeding to Luneberg accompanied by an escort of 104 men of the 80th Regiment were attacked by Umbelni with 4,000 Zulus on the 12th. Our men were previously alarmed, and had made every preparation, but were overwhelmed by the enemy. Captain Moriarty and forty men are reported killed, twenty are missing. Lieutenant Harward and forty men reached Luneberg. The rockets, guns and ammunition were afterwards recovered, and the dead buried. The relieving force will start for Ekowe on March 26th, the majority of reinforcements having arrived.

10th.—The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that if the Khedive, after a friendly warning from England and France fails to retrieve the blunder he has made in dismissing Rivers Wilson and Blignieres from their respective posts, the Sultan will be invited to depose him. Thirty thousand Durham miners have struck work.

12th.—Lord Salisbury has received an offer from the Sultan to depose the Khedive and send Halim Pasha in a Turkish ironclad to Alexandria, as his successor. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-day both in London and Paris to consider the matter.

Rome, April 10th.—Garibaldi has arrived here, and the motive of his visit is the cause of much speculation. In reply to a deputation from Trieste, he said that he had never been more occupied in the interests of his brethren beyond the Alps than at present.

Cairo, April 8th.—The Khedive has dismissed both Wilson and Blignieres, who, however, refused to resign. A ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif Pasha, exclusive of natives.

St. Petersburg, April 11th.—The semi-official Agence Russe announces that the Great Powers have now under consideration a proposal of the Porte, that instead of the mixed occupation of Roumelia, the International Commission should be prolonged for a year, the Porte abstaining from occupying.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 17th Inst. 4 P. M.

Subject : The Leyden Jar and Electric Discharges.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 19th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Ammonia.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1879.

THE CAUSES OF THE ZULU WAR.

MR. F. W. CHESSON of the Aborigines' Protection Society has rendered a public service by drawing up a statement from official documents on the causes of the Zulu war. The country of the Zulus lies immediately to the north of Natal, from which colony it is separated by the Tugela river, and, since the annexation of the Transvaal, the Zulus have been practically hemmed in by British territory. The Zulu sovereign, it may be stated, is a despot, whose absolute authority is tempered by his great Council, consisting of the principal chiefs of the country, whom he is bound to consult on all questions of national emergency. The Zulus are said to be the most warlike race in South Africa, but it is worthy of remark that for nearly a quarter of a century past they have been remarkbly amenable to the moral influence of the English. The founder of the Zulu dynasty was Chaka; he was a sanguinary despot—a sort of African Napoleon, whose lust of conquest knew no bounds, but he was not unfriendly to the English and had even been known to tell his people that he was willing "to rank next to the English." His immediate successors were the bloodthirsty Dingaan, the terror of the Boers, and Panda, who owed his throne to an alliance with those enemies of his race. Panda died in 1872, after having reigned nearly thirty-three years; and Sir T. Shepstone (then Native Secretary for Natal), writing on April 13, 1874, says that "little fault could be found with his loyalty and friendliness." He was succeeded by his son Cetywayo, the present ruling chief who, according to the same authority, had practically been ruler of Zululand since 1856, i. e. sixteen years before Panda's death. Cetywayo, therefore, is entitled to a share of the praise which Sir T. Shepstone bestows on his father. Cetywayo was always attached to the English, and although he cherished no friendly feeling for the Dutch Boers, not unfrequently did he restrain his passion through the counsel and influence of the British authorities. Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, writes on November 15th, 1875 : "The Zulus are separated from us for more than a hundred miles of border line by only a stream of water, both banks of which are occupied to the water's edge by the subjects respectively of the two Governments, and our intercourse with them is in the nature of things frequent and intimate, and has been so ever since the establishment of Natal as a British colony, thirty years ago, and it has been effectual in maintaining peace and good-will between the Government and the Zulus." In the very first letter which Sir Henry Bulwer addressed to Cetywayo after his arrival in Natal, dated January 25th, 1876, he sends him "a friendly greeting," and expresses "the pleasure with which he has heard of the satisfactory relations that have always existed between this colony and the Zulus." Our Government had also hitherto scrupulously respected the rights of the Zulus. Thus Lord Carnarvon, the then Colonial Secretary in a despatch dated the 29th January 1876, declared that "Her Majesty's Government cannot accept or be a party to any extension of territory by the South African Republic, more especially any appropriation of lands now ruled over by Cetywayo." On September 4th, 1876, Sir H. Bulwer expressed his belief that Cetywayo would do nothing that would "lessen the good opinion which his conduct, since he ascended the Zulu throne, has gained for him in the eyes of the great Queen;" and so recently as December 8th, 1877, His Excellency describes the relations of the English and the Zulus as "having always been friendly." But a change came over the spirit of British policy with the annexation of the Transvaal. When the Transvaal was annexed, Cetywayo expected that the British Government should do justice to him on the subject of the land disputes, which had been for many years a bitter source of contention between him and the Boers. Unfortunately Sir Theophilus Shepstone, after his appointment as Administrator of the Transvaal, suddenly became a convert to the Dutch claims, and, in a despatch addressed to Lord Carnarvon on January 2nd, 1878, confessed that he had changed his opinion. To this unfortunate circumstance we have no doubt that the war is largely attributable. Sir Theophilus Shepstone writes, that when he met the Zulu prime minister and the Indunas on October 18th, 1877, on the Blood River, "he was fully prepared, if it should be insisted upon by the Zulus, as he then thought it might justly be, to give up a tract of country which had from thirteen to sixteen years been occupied by the Transvaal farmers, and to whom title-deeds had been issued by the late Government; and he contemplated making compensation to these farmers in one way or another for their loss." He adds : "I intended, however, first to offer to purchase at a fair price from the Zulu king all his claims to land which had for so many years been occupied and built upon by subjects of the Transvaal, to whom the government of the country was distinctly liable." But in a subsequent portion of his despatch he declared that the Zulu claim was utterly unfounded. "The Zulu king had not however the slightest wish to pick up a quarrel with the English. He proposed a reference of the dispute to amicable settlement by the representatives of the two Governments. He addressed a remarkable letter to our Government of Natal in which he repudiated any idea of war. He wrote :

"Cetywayo says he hears it said that he intends to make war upon the Transvaal, he wishes the Natal Government to watch well and see when he, Cetywayo, will do such a thing, for if he attended to the wish of the English Government in Natal when it said he must not make war upon the Transvaal Boers, why should he wish to do upon those who are now of the same great house as Natal to whose voice he listened.

Cetywayo is informed that he is to be attacked by the Transvaal people; if so, and he is not taken by surprise, he will, as soon as he hears of the approach of such a force, send men who will report it to the Natal Government before he takes any action.

Cetywayo would be glad if a white man representing the Natal Government were placed on the border between the Transvaal and Zulus, that peace may be kept and that it may be seen which are inclined to give most trouble, the Transvaal or the Zulu people.

Surely the above did not imply hostile intentions on the part of the Zulu sovereign. To pursue our story : The Lieutenant Governor of Natal backed the prayer of Cetywayo, saying "I have no reason to think that what the king says is said otherwise than in good faith, and, if this be so, there seems to be no reason why this dispute should not be settled in a peaceable manner." Accordingly a Commission was appointed for the investigation of the dispute. The Commissioners met at Rorke's Drift—a ford on the Buffallo River, and conducted their inquiry in the presence of delegates representing both the Transvaal Government and the Zulu king and nation. They decided that nearly all the documentary evidence brought forward by the Boers was worthless, and that no cession of territory had ever been made by the Zulu people. At the same time they recommended that as the Boers had for nearly thirty years occupied the Utrecht

district, this part of the territory should be considered as belonging to the Transvaal; but, on the other hand, they held that the Zulus had had a perfectly clear title to the land lying between the Blood River and thePongolo,—that, in short, this country had never ceased to belong to the Zulus. This report was dated June 1878, but the publication of the award was delayed for six months—why or wherefore it is not known. The award was, however, limited by certain conditions by Sir Bartle Frere, the Hon'ble the High Commissioner, which proved galling to the Zulus. Thus Sir Bartle Frere says: "It is intended that in that (obstructed) district individual rights of property which were obtained under the Transvaal Government shall be respected and maintained, so that any Transvaal farmers who obtained rights from the Government of the Republic, and who may now elect to remain on territory, may possess, under British guarantee, the same rights they would have possessed had they been grantees holding from the Zulu king, under the guarantee of the great Zulu council." So that, after all, the Zulus are to possess only the shadow of the land, while the Boers are to enjoy the substance. Backed by a British guarantee, no farmer is in the least likely to surrender his holding, and consequently it may safely be assumed that the most valuable portion of the land nominally returned to the Zulus will in point of fact be absolutely secured to the Boers by British titles, without the payment of compensation to its rightful owners, and that if Cetywayo desired to establish even a single kraal in this territory he would inevitably come into collision with the Dutch. The essential injustice of these arrangements is manifest. Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant Governor of Natal, urged upon the High Commissioner that the Boers were not entitled to any sympathy. In a letter to Sir Bartle Frere, dated 17th August 1878, Sir Henry wrote that "it was the Government of the Republic, or its subjects with its sanction expressed, who, bent on acquiring a portion of the Zulu country, and possibly with a view of becoming masters of the whole country, pushed the boundaries of the Republic further and further into Zululand, disregarding the rights of the Zulu nation, and refusing to listen to their complaints and to the proposals that were made for the dispute coming under the cognizance and judgment of a neutral government. By force of circumstances the subjects of the Transvaal were enabled to hold the lands thus acquired by them for several years; and now when the day of settlement has come they may turn round and say that they are the aggrieved and that the Zulus are the aggressors. Nay, it is not difficult for them to pursuade themselves now that it is so; but we must not forget that, if the action of the Zulus has of late been of an aggressive character, it is aggression by those who hold themselves to be aggrieved, and that it has been in vindication of Zulu rights suffering injury from alleged Transvaal aggression." But Sir Bartle would not listen to the voice of reason. In the meantime there was great excitement in Zulu land, and outrages were committed by some petty chiefs without the knowledge of Cetywayo. Sir Bartle was incensed, and sent an ultimation to the Zulu king with these demands:

"For an outrage which two of the sons and a brother of Sirayo, a powerful Zulu chief, committed in Natal territory in July last (and to which we shall refer presently) Cetywayo was required to surrender the ringleaders to the Natal authorities, and in addition to pay a fine of 500 head of cattle. He was fined 100 head of cattle for an insult offered to two British subjects named Smith and Deighton in September last. These demands he was ordered to meet within twenty days. In the second part of the ultimatum he was called upon to disband his army; to agree never to call out his troops for war, or to assemble them in regiments except with the permission of the British Government as well as of the Great Council of the Zulus; to permit every man to marry on coming to man's estate; to secure a fair trial to all offenders; to allow the missionaries to return and reoccupy their stations; and to receive a British Resident, who should have joint authority with the king in all disputes concerning Europeans. Compliance with these demands was to be made within thirty days from the date at which they were formally communicated to the Zulu delegates, which was on December 11th.

Mr. Chesson remarks:

In reading the Blue Books we are painfully impressed with the conviction that the High Commissioner puts the worst possible construction upon the acts of Cetywayo. This was so apparent that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach repeatedly points out exaggerations in his Excellency's despatches, and on November 21st, 1878, told him that "the several circumstances which he had reported as tending to cause an open rupture do not appear in themselves to present any difficulties which are not capable of a peaceful solution." In a despatch dated October 17th, 1878, the Secretary of State remarked that "all the information that has hitherto reached them (the Government) with respect to the position of affairs in Zululand appears to them to justify a confident hope that by the exercise of prudence, and by meeting the Zulus in a spirit of forbearance, and reasonable compromise, it will be possible to avert the very serious evil of a war wfih Cetywayo." From this and other passages which might be quoted, it is manifest that the Colonial Minister did not approve of Sir B. Frere's policy, and who can feel surprised at this when Lord Blachford, for many years Under-Secretary for the colonies, in his admirable article in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*, says, "I must fairly own that in Sir Bartle Frere's well-constructed paragraphs, his large generalizations, his effective statements, his imposing predictions, and the animated terrorism which gives energy to some of his despatches, I do not myself see the presence of that cool and well-balanced measurements of probabilities, that power of controlling speculation and waiting undisturbedly for the due development of events which in the conduct of difficult and dangerous affairs are not less indispensabled than promptitude, activity and self-reliance."

It could hardly be expected that a fiery king-like Cetywayo would quietly submit to the virtual demand of Sir Bartle Frere for the cession of his Kingdom to the British, and so he has shewn his teeth. The first bite he has given will not be easily forgotten. It is not our object to chronicle the military operations between the English and the Zulus, but in giving the above sketch we invite the reader to consider whether the verdict of Lord Carnarvon, the late Colonial Secretary, is not literally true. His Lordship denounces the War against the Zulus as "unjust and aggressive." The reader may find some coincidence in the circumstances which have preceded the Zulu and the Affghan Wars. But there is one material difference. The cost of the Zulu war is borne by the imperial treasury of England, while that of the Affghan war is borne by the Indian treasury. Might we not ask why should there be this difference—this invidious distinction?

MANCHESTER TRIUMPHANT.

MANCHESTER has again triumphed in the House of Commons. A telegram dated the 5th instant, says: "In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Briggs, Member for Blackburn, introduced a resolution urging the abolition of the Indian Import Duties, and declaring that increase of taxation being proposed was an unsatisfactory reason for the postponement of the remission. After a long debate the House of Commons agreed to the first part of the resolution without a division, negatived the latter by 166 to 84, and adopted a ministerial amendment, accepting the recent remission as a step towards the total abolition. While we cannot adequately express our sorrow at the success of Manchester, we cannot sufficiently admire its tactics. Mr. Briggs' resolution was most adroitly drawn up. It was composed of three parts; the first part affirmed the necessity of repealing the cotton duties; the second part declared that the increase of taxation following as a result of such repeal was an unsatisfactory reason for postponement of remission; and the third which was a ministerial amendment accepted the recent remission as a step towards the total abolition of the duties. Last year the Resolution of the House was that the cotton duties should be repealed as soon as the finances of India would admit of such a measure. The ryder we had innocently thought was meant for the protection of the interests of India. But the recent action of Lord Lytton shews that it has not tied his hands at all. In the same breath he has announced both the virtual financial collapse of India and the remission of the cotton duties. In order to indemnify His Lordship, as it were, Mr. Briggs, the champion of Lancashire, has succeeded in carrying a resolution recognizing the necessity of the repeal of the cotton duties without reference to the financial condition of India. So far the way of the Government of India has been made clear. Then Mr. Briggs sought to put it on record that the repeal of the duties should not be put off because it might lead to increase of taxation. Of course the House could not be expected to agree to an act of such flagrant injustice, though there were 84 "hon'ble gentlemen," who saw nothing wrong in it. But though this part of the resolution was negatived, the ministry was ready at hand to help Manchester. A ministerial amendment was moved to the effect that the recent remission should be accepted as a step towards the total abolition of the duties. In moving this amendment the ministry had apparently a two-fold object in view. In the first place it evidently did expect a Parliamentary squall when the full report of the deputation of the British Indian Association to the Viceroy on the subject of the cotton duties would reach England. There might be some members, who might call into question the conduct of the Viceroy, and impeach the Government, who were undoubtedly mainly responsible for the policy advocated by their representative in India, and in order to shut their mouths the Government have got the House to commit itself to the remission already announced by Lord Lytton. The House evidently thought that the approval of the remission already given was a lesser evil compared with the broad proposition that the increase of taxation was no satisfactory reason for the postponement of remission. This clever move of the ministry has saved the Viceroy of India, while it has pleased Manchester.

Triumphant in the House of Commons, Manchester has also triumphed in the House of Lords. There, we learn from another telegram of the 15th instant, "the Secretary of State for India made a statement concerning the Indian factories, and said the Indian Government had prepared a bill enacting that the mills should only be open from 6 A. M. to 6. P. M., for six days weekly, females working ten hours, and juveniles nine. The Indian Government is invested with full powers of exemption and control." In other words Her Majesty's Government are determined to pass the Factory Bill, though not without modification. The hours now proposed are in consonance with the practice in the Indian factories, but we are opposed to legislative interference with the mutual relations between capital and labour, except where the paramount interests of humanity may justly require such interference. But no one has yet shewn that in the interests of humanity the intervention of the legislature is needed for the regulation of factory labour.

Could anything be more disheartening to the people of this country than this triumph of Manchester in Parliament? A Bombay contemporary says that India should hold her tongue, because Manchester can do any thing with her. He writes: "We wish that Natives of India would try to put themselves in the place of the Manchester manufacturers, and look at the maintenance of the Import Duties from their point of view. Let them think what would be their own feelings, if England, in retaliation for the tax put on her own cotton goods, determined to levy an export duty on coals. Obviously, the imposition of such a duty would, in six months' time, utterly extinguish the cotton industry of India, besides immensely increasing the cost of working the Indian railways, and thus adding to the burdens of Indian tax-payers. It would be well for patriotic Babus and Maratha Brahmins to remember sometimes, in the heat of their wrath against Manchester, how completely dependent India is on England for the free supply of the chief creative forces of that manufacturing industry which they wish to see established in this country." All this we admit, and yet we cannot assent to the justice of the argument advanced. The *Bombay Gazette's* argument is the tyrant's plea. England is powerful; Manchester is powerful; therefore India should keep quiet and not cry against the selfishness of Manchester. The writer bids the natives of India to imagine themselves in the position of the Manchester men; let them do so, and what do they find? Manchester finds that she cannot compete with the rising industries in other parts of the world, but is that a reason that those industries should be throttled down? And can Manchester enforce the tyrant's plea in all parts of the world? In our last we showed how foreign tariffs have been driving out English goods from foreign countries, and what can England do? She can only talk, but cannot command the other countries to her own will. But she is the mistress of India and can impose any condition she likes upon that poor dependency. But should she use her giant strength as a giant towards India? This is the question we refer to the national conscience of England.

THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

ANNEXATION or no annexation?—was the question lately put in the House of Lords. A simple conversation began by Earl Granville developed itself into a threatening debate when it was put an end to by the Earl of Beaconsfield on the ground that it was premature. Earl Granville asked for some papers, and incidentally enquired,—what were the objects of the Afghan War? Viscount Cranbrook replied, "I can inform the noble earl that no time will be lost by me in making them known to Parliament when the proper time for so doing arrives." The Marquis of Ripon then remarked that "in the address of General Roberts it was stated that certain districts would be annexed to our Indian Empire. He wished to know whether the Home Government or the Government of India had given the gallant General authority to make that announcement, and if so whether the despatch in which the authority was given would be laid on the table." Viscount Cranbrook replied, "I am not aware that any authority was given to General Roberts to make that particular speech; but no doubt authority was given to him, as it is to all Generals in such cases, that they should endeavour to withraw the allegiance of tribes in the districts through which they have to advance; and in order to detach those tribes it is necessary to give them an assurance that they would not again fall under the old dominion. No doubt that was the object General Roberts had in view when making the speech. It was an assurance to those tribes that they would not be again brought under the old dominion of the ruler from whom he had detached them. And, without saying what form of Government may be adopted for that district, it was the intention of the Government that they should not return under the dominion of the Ameer." This statement from the Indian Minister, brought Lord Lawrence on his legs. His Lordship said:

As he understood the address of General Roberts, that gallant General gave an assurance that the district was to be annexed to the British Empire. If that were so, it meant that Her Majesty's Government had decided to extend the frontier of British India considerably beyond its original limits, probably not less than 70 or 80 miles. That appeared to him to be a very serious matter. It was customary, he did not deny, for a General in command of troops to issue addresses and proclamations, on passing events and the like, to the people of the country. He had, however, never known a case in which the General commanding our troops had told the people that their country would be taken from the ruler who had hitherto governed it and be annexed to the British Empire; orders to that effect had always, when determined on, been given by the Governor-General himself. If in this case those orders had been issued, the country to be annexed would extend, at least, up to the Peiwar Pass, and bring us to within five or six days' march of Cabul. Under such circumstances, it would appear that we waged war with the people of the country, and not, as was set forth in the late *ultimatum*, with Shere Ali, and with the view of obtaining "a scientific frontier,' and not simply of avenging an insult. It would also become necessary for us, in order to secure a continuous and connected boundary, to carry out an annexation to the extent of probably 60,000 or 70,000 square miles. The Premier had stated in December last that the meaning of the term "a scientific frontier" was one which could be defended by few instead of many troops. He had no hesitation in saying that to make such a frontier as the one proposed, security would require a greater number of troops than the present boundary demanded. In a memorandum drawn up in 1867 by Lieutenant Colonel Peter Lumsden, now Adjutant-General of the Army in India, and lately reprinted by order of the House of Commons, which seemed to be the authority on which this particular extension of the frontier was advocated, it was estimated that this extension would involve the additional employment of some 4,000 or 5,000 troops. If the frontier generally was advanced westward to a similar extent, the number of troops required for its occupation would have to be very considerably increased. He submitted that this was a very serious consideration for Her Majesty's Government and the country.

The premier played Lord Napier of Magdala against Lord Lawrence. His Lordship remarked:

The question of the war in Afghanistan had arisen on a very small point, but it had a very broad basis. He believed that the war with Afghanistan had been for a long time inevitable. Whatever our treatment of the Ameer had been, or whatever it might have been, he believed the result would have been the same. Had we complied with all the Ameer's demands, they would have grown to such an extent that we should have been at length called upon to fix a limit to them, and our first refusal would have made him an enemy. Much had been said regarding the frontier of India, he did not think it would be expedient to draw up the plan of a campaign for the invasion of India, but no one possessing military experience could have actually studied the frontier on the frontier itself without being aware that it was a weak one, and that the Power which held it could not defend it on the frontier line against a strong attack. It had always happened, and he ventured to think it would happen again, that the Power defending India must retire from the frontier line and fight its battle on the plains of India, surrendering valuable territory for the occupation of the enemy. Formerly invaders were always joined by some of the discontented inhabitants of India. It was for the interest of the empire when the day for such a struggle should come to fight its battles beyond the mountain barrier. India was surrounded and hemmed in by an almost impassable barrier of hostile tribes. For nearly 30 years we had been confronted by them, and their condition 30 years ago differed but little from what it was now. Unless we placed our frontier byond them, so that they would not have a hostile Power to back them, they would continue hostile, and whenever it might be necessary to pass through them we should have to encounter resistance and bloodshed, and each time would be worse than the previous one. He thought it necessary for the interest of our Indian Empire that we should advance beyond that barrier of mountains and fight the battle of India outside and not inside of it. Those mountain tribes had shut their country against anything like civilization; they had closed their roads to commerce, and the life of a stranger was not for an hour safe among them. It was a disgrace to Great-Britain that such a state of things should have been allowed to exist so long, and, as we were now forced to extend our frontier, we should do so to such an extent as to carry civilization to the tribes themselves, open the commerce with the neighbouring countries, and put ourselves in a position to defend India and Afghanistan itself in case of advance of a hostile Power. In his opinion, it was necessary for us to hold the districts of Jellalabad and Candahar. He believed that would be the best means of postponing the day when the two great European Powers which divided Asia would have their frontiers meet. He would hand over to the Ameer the net revenues of those districts, so that he should be no poorer than he was now, while we should provide good government for the districts themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Napier's testimony is doubtless an accession of much strength to the ministry. But we are not a little surprised to observe that his Lordship has joined the aggressive school. He had long been on the frontier, and had to wage constant war with the border tribes. He is never in the habit of looking to the cost of a war or to its consequences to the civil polity; he is a soldier, and from a soldier's point of view the more advance the merrier. But in a matter of such vital importance the British nation cannot wholly rely upon the instincts of a mere soldier; they should consult the statesman, and it is remarkable that Indian statesmen of ripe experience have generally no faith in the "scientific frontier" of Lord Beaconsfield. The discussion of the subject as we have noticed above was postponed on the ground that it would be inconvenient to make statements publicly at the present stage of the question.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA.

FIVE months ago Mr. Hyndman wrote his first article on this pregnant subject in the *Nineteenth Century*. It created much sensation, and elicited several replies, the materials of one of which were, it is said, supplied by no less an authority than our Finance Minister. Mr. Hyndman has published his rejoinder, which is as clever and masterly as his original article. The situation in India is thus summarized by him: A very poor people heavily taxed in proportion to their means, suffering constantly from scarcities which the lack of savings converts into famine, a deteriorated soil, unprofitable public works, and over all a constant drain of tribute to a foreign state almost sufficient of itself to account for the growing impoverishment. In criticizing his critics Mr. Hyndman says, "whatever else has been shaken, certainly the general impoverishment of the people is admitted only too fully." The gravest point in the whole matter is, he observes, "the want of capital." He continues: "On that all are agreed. The agriculturist has no capital, or very little, and so far as can be judged, the little he has does not tend to increase. There is indeed but too much reason to believe that the entire capital of India, whether for the improvement of agriculture or for any other purpose, is dwindling year by year. The economical drain which has been so often disputed, and on many occasions entirely denied, is at last admitted by the present Finance Minister of India, Sir John Strachey himself, to the amount of 20,000,000*l*. It is reckoned by others, who have closely studied the subject, at a much larger sum. But even those figures are surely sufficient to cause deep alarm to all who consider that the growing welfare of India is not only desirable from the point of view of humanity, but because it would, beyond question, give more employment to our own people at home. 20,000,000. taken out of India for England, means that the whole of the land revenue of our territory leaves the country—means that nearly one-third of the total exports of 190,000,000 people meets with no return. Can we wonder that the yearly drain of such a sum from so poor a country as Sir Erskine Perry describes, has the effect of reducing the unfortunate cultivators and labourers to a lower and yet lower state of poverty and hopelessness?" Mr. Hyndman energetically protests against what he calls the Europeanization of India. He says:

The process hitherto in favour for the regeneration of India has been tried and found wanting. We have now to retrace our steps, and render our noble dependency a gain and a strength to the whole Empire, by a wider policy, resting upon native growth under European guidance, not upon the mistaken methods of wholesale Europeanisation. It is this Europeanisation which is, in fact, at the bottom of all the growing impoverishment. We are not only promoting a system of absenteeism on a scale such as has never been seen before, but there has been until lately an ever-increasing tendency to employ Europeans in India itself. The large European army, to begin with, takes a vast sum from the pockets of the people; but this expenditure, though it might be greatly reduced, cannot be of course, removed. In the railways, however, and elsewhere, every European employed takes so much from a native, and still further impoverishes the country by his remittances home. Each new machine that is imported has the same effect—that of requiring more European attandants; and the value of these improvements, so far as the people of India is concerned, is thus heavily handicapped from the outset. What was the effect of Irish absenteeism in aggravating Irish poverty is now a matter of history. The rent of Ireland was remitted in the form of agricultural produce to the absentee landlords instead of being spent among the people or in improving the estates. Taking the view that the land-tax of India is also rent, we have the same phenomenon upon a almost inconceivably greater scale. All the pensions all the remittances all the payments for the expensive and unnecessary establishments here at home, represent so much deducted from the produce of the soil and the possible capital of India to maintain foreigners. Instead of training natives for the works of engineering in which they have always excelled, we maintain a costly establishment to provide yet more young Europeans to deplete the country. There is not even work for them to do—but still the revenues of India are laid under contribution to protect their vested interests.

Again:

What an absurdity, then, is it to talk of taxes levied and used in this way as if there were any similarity between a government of this sort and a native rule, or the rule of foreigners who lived in the country? It is true that we exact less land-tax than the native rulers, but we cannot take so much. A native rajah who receives his land-tax in kind and spends it on a spot in supporting the relatives and friends of those from whom it is taken, can deduct a much larger percentage without harm than a foreign government which exacts its tax in money, irrespective of the season, and uses it to pay foreign agency, or to remit to a distant country, Sir William Sleeman whose work Sir Erskine Perry quotes with high approval, pointed out all this most forcibly more than forty years ago; and it is at least worthy of consideration that the very men, who, like Sir William, knew most of the natives, and took the largest share in bringing about those reforms which all readily admit to be advantageous, were most bitterly opposed to that unreasoning Europeanisation of the country which has landed us in our present terrible difficulties. It is useless to argue that a Government is doing well for a people who are suffering as the natives of India have been suffering, under our rule. Say what we may to the effect that one-third of the total gross exports meeting with no return represents merely interest on capital supplied by England to India in one form or another, India may still pay too dear for her advantages. Granted that English administration is good in itself—and this I certainly do not for a moment dispute—we have here too much of it for the interest both of England and India.

Mr. Hyndman thus advocates the employment of natives in the service of the country:

As the Secretary of State for India himself points out, his predecessors for years past have insisted as strongly as himself upon the employment of natives in the Government service, and yet very little has been done in this way. I fear that, until a law is passed to the effect that only certain great superior offices shall be held by Europeans, and all other appointments, covenanted and uncovenanted, the berths now

held by Englishmen in railways, engineering works, and, in short, every department, shall be filled up by qualified natives as the present holders drop off and leave the country—until this is done, no permanent good will be wrought. The influence of the Government should be exerted for the future, not as heretofore to find additional employment for Europeans, and thus intensify the fatal drain from the resources of India: but to raise the native administrators to the same level as that of the native judges of whose capacity all speak so highly, while insuring that a genuine control is exerted by Englishmen not overburdened with that excessive office-work that now removes them farther and farther from the mass of the people. To develop native talent, to encourage native originality in every department, is surely a nobler aim than to depress a whole community, comprising one-sixth of the human race, by a superincumbent mass of foreigners, who live less and less in the country, and therefore know less and less of it.

The people of India are well known for their thriftiness, and yet they cannot save. Why? Mr. Hyndman thus answers the question: "They cannot save, cannot accumulate, cannot improve, because the taxation, and the way in which the taxation is levied and spent, ruin them. There is not a country in the world, which, after twenty years of peaceful, orderly, and well-intentioned rule, could present so little to show for it in the way of increased well-being as India. Its total sea-borne trade, even including that which is carried on between the Indian ports, is utterly insignificant for so vast a population, although 150,000,000*l.* at least has been spent in improving communications during the last twenty years. What is needed, therefore, are not mere dictatorial opinions by high-placed officials as to the wealth and contentment of the provinces which they administer, but undoubted facts which shall outweigh the terrible evidence of increasing famine to the contrary. At present no such facts are forthcoming." Mr. Hyndman thus concludes:

Until we can build public works out of savings from really light taxation, until we have staunched, in part at least, this exhausting economical drain, every public work—no matter how promising to start with—should be charged as unremunerative, and no further mock surpluses should be foisted on Parliament. For they are mock surpluses still. The deficits of the last three years have been, as I stated, over 16,000,000*l.*, and it is futile for the Indian Government to deny its own figures, or to claim works as "productive" on which, by their own showing, they lose not less than 3 per cent. Owing to the extra taxation for "famine insurance" (which, now that the illusory phrase has served its turn, is put in Limbo, as part of the regular Budget), and an exceptional return from opium in excess of the estimate the deficit this year will probably be a good deal less than was anticipated. But who can say that the war now being waged in Afghanistan will not cost more than is calculated? yet further taxation, I repeat—nay, the very taxation already levied—is most hurtful to the population and dangerous to ourselves. Unavoidable, therefore as this Afghan war was, to lay any considerable portion of the extra expense on the India exchequer, is both impolitic and unwise.

So obviously is the peril of the situation, that all sorts of schemes are floating about to relieve debt by counting two and two as five. But there is no financial philosopher's stone to transmute the famine and deficits of extravagance and miscalculation into prosperity and surplus. The total net revenue of India, even now that the extra taxation has been imposed, is scarcely 40,000,000*l.* a year, and of this sum little short of one half will be expended in home charges alone, when the loss by exchange is taken into account. Apart from the gradual substitution of natives for Europeans in all branches of administration and management, which, though absolutely necessary, must be in its nature a slow process the only hope of improvement lies in persistent economy, in a relentless determination to curtail home expenditure, and in the encouragement of those simple native methods of agricultural development which have been so ruinously neglected to foster more ambitious but less beneficial projects. Only now are we beginning to understand that forests, groves, tanks, and wells do more to enrich a poor tropical country than vast systems of rail-roads and irrigation works. Economy must commence with the army, the public works, and the home expenditure. In these departments alone at least 6,000,000*l.* a year might be saved, to the positive gain of both England and India. It is needless, however, to point out what grave difficulties will be encountered. There will be plenty to cry out at every turn that the "services "are being ruined, because the country is being benefited at the expense of the life long prejudices of an official class. But first let these show that they are in any way entitled to hearing, for at this moment they, and their whole administration, are on their trial. What have they done? The results of this excessive Europeanisation, and this Pelion upon Ossa of paper government, we see it has crushed the very life out of the people we rule. Surely it is high time to try less heroic methods. Every thousand pounds drawn away from India unnecessarily to pay expensive European agency, pension and interest on unremunerative public works, is so much capital diverted from profitable investment in our dependency, at a high rate of interest—so much taken from profitable purchases to be made from our own people. Famines in India mean stagnation in England and distress in our own manufacturing centres. When the interest alike of England and of India are on one hand and the well-meaning but mistaken theories of a bureaucracy on the other, who can doubt which will have to stand aside?

Noble words these. The discussion which Mr. Hyndman has so initiated will, we hope, not prove unfructuous. The economic condition of India is a matter of grave anxiety, and our rulers cannot shut their eyes against it. Multiplication of taxation is not the best way of administering the finances of India. The crash is sure to come if the present policy "enough for the day the evil thereof" is to continue unchanged and unimproved. Man must live, and if the means of subsistence be gradually reduced, he cannot hope to live. It cannot be denied that there is more cultivation now going on than before, but with increased production have come increased prices, which are telling seriously upon the every-day existence of the people. In the midst of plenty there is scarcity. What is the cause of this great evil? Mr. Hyndman's thoughtful enquiries furnish some answers to this question.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

THERE seems to be an apprehension in England that perhaps the Indian Government will be embroiled with another war. The situation in Burmah has attracted the attention of the English public. Our observant friend Mr. John Dacosta has addressed the following letter to the London *Daily News*:

16 *Mansion Place, London, March* 11, 1879.

SIR,—We seem to be on the eve of another war. Troops have been ordered to proceed at once to Rangoon, "as a precautionary measure," said Lord Cranbrook, and "in consequence of disturbances in Burmah," said the Under Secretary for India, on Friday last. The recent news from Burmah, however, does not point to any danger of our being attacked by our Buddhist neighbours, who, during the last twenty years, never once manifested aggressive propensities towards us, and are less likely than ever to indulge in such propensities in their present weakened and unsettled condition, consequent on the troubles which followed the death of their late king. On the other hand, would our Government, with an exhausted exchequer in India, with widespread distress in that country resulting from famine and heavy taxation, and with Afghan war on their hands, rush into further extraordinary military expenditure unless they had some more definite object in view than is discernible from the actual state of things, or from the declarations in Parliament, which have been mentioned above? Most probably not. Their object, however, may be surmised from the line of conduct they are pursuing elsewhere—namely, towards the Afghans and the Zulus, in both which instances it is evident now that conquest has been their aim.

The circumstances of the Afghan war have been exposed in blue-books, and discussed in Parliament, and their meaning has been clearly brought in a book which has just been published by the Afghan committee. As regards the Zulu war our High Commissioner in South Africa attempted to justify the invasion of Zululand on various pleas, such as "the maintenance by the Zulus of an army having no possible use but to threaten the friendly Powers who surrounded them; a system which locks up all the manhood of the country in compulsory celibacy; which massacres by hundreds the young women who refuse to become the wives of the elderly soldiers to whom they are told off, and destroys all private property and industry, forbidding improvement by civilisation or education, and relying on murder and plunder for the replenishment of the royal exchequer." But while there is no evidence to support these assertions, some of them are disproved by the reports of the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces bordering upon Zululand, who, from long and direct communication with the Zulus, have had better opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the matter. Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, distinctly states in his despatch of 30th September last that "the maintenance of a standing army is according to the custom of the Zulu nation, and does not in itself prove that there is any set purpose of aggression in the mind of the king;" and while this opinion is confirmed by the fact that after our disaster at Isandula the Zulus refrained from invading Natal, it is strengthened by another fact—namely, that ever since 1840, when the English first occupied Natal, and until quite recently the relations between the Zulus and the English have been those of uninterrupted amity. The Colonial Secretary himself appeared to have come to the conclusion that Sir B. Frere's statements are incorrect or contain great exaggeration since he tells him in a despatch dated 21st November last, that "the several circumstances which he (Sir B. Frere) had reported as tending to cause an open rupture did not appear in themselves to present any difficulties which were not capable of a peaceful solution."

A very extraordinary feature in the conduct of affairs in South Africa has been revealed by the fact that, although the ultimatum sent to the Zulu King and the invasion of his territory violated the official instructions sent to the High Commissioner, that officer has not been recalled or even reprimanded, whence it may be surmised that his conduct although openly opposed to official orders, had secretly the sanction of the Cabinet. As long as the men who have devised and carried out such a policy remain in power, there is every reason to apprehend the adoption of a similar policy elsewhere, and its application in Burmah in particular.—I am &c.

J. DACOSTA.

But from what we hear we may say that there is no reasonable ground of apprehension. Our Government it seems is not disposed to interfere with the affairs at Mandalay. The following Proclamation has been issued by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

It is observed with regret that disquieting reports and disturbing rumours concerning the situation of affairs at Mandalay continue to be prevalent in the town of Rangoon and other parts of the country. These reports and rumours command, it is to be feared, a certain amount of belief owing to the currency of erroneous views respecting the relations between the British and Burmese Governments at the present time and so one story begets another, until an uneasiness and excitement are spread abroad which exercise an injurious influence upon commerce and the conduct of business in general, and the trade of Upper Burmah in particular. The massacre of the Royal Family and the existence or probability of disturbance which that unhappy step indicated naturally produced in the public mind a feeling of insecurity. The Government of India, recognizing this fact, and anxious to protect its subjects in Burmah from all risk of external turbulence or internal commotion, and to give force to the remonstrances against the barbarous action of the Burmese Government, and the efforts to prevent its repetition which the British representative was instructed to make, promptly strengthened the military garrison of the country with reinforcements. This was purely a precautionary and defensive measure, which the requirements of the position rendred eminently necessary, but which, owing to previous agitation of the public mind, and to a certain credulity and fondness for hearing and repeating news among the native populations have been exposed to some extent in some quarters to misconception and misrepresentation. It seems advisable, therefore, that it should be plainly understood that the reports of the intended despatch of a British envoy to Mandalay, and the delivery of an ultimatum to the Burmese Government are absolutely unfounded. The attitude of the British Government is strictly one of repose and defence—watchful it may be, but still defence. It desires no rupture, and will permit none, unless such a rupture is brought about by overt acts of insult and aggression."

We heartily commend this document. It is worthy of our Government, worthy of its dignity, worthy of its sense of responsibility, and worthy of its character. The Proclamation, though professing a situation of "repose" for our Government, is sufficiently menacing to the Court of Mandalay—it plainly says that the British Government will observe an armed neutrality, that while it desires no rupture, it will permit none, unless such rupture is brought about by overt acts of insult and aggression. But we observe that our contemporary of the *Englishman* does not approve of this attitude of our Government. He says: "We never thought the policy of masterly inactivity a very noble one; but this proclamation places it in an altogether new light. Will Lord Lytton,—will the people of England,—endorse the low estimate of British dignity and British morality involved in such a description of the feelings with which the Government of India contemplates the late massacres?" Will our contemporary assert that the British nation should be the moral censor of the world, that it should send its battalions for the punishment of any prince or people, who may not conform to its own moral standard, and that if it does not do so, it will abdicate its position as a sovereign power? This sort of language may answer when England has to deal with such weak and barbarous powers as Burma or Affghanstan. But is the *Englishman* prepared to advocate the application of this doctrine in the case of a Power like France or Russia? Was not France deluged with blood in the days of the Revolution? Did England come forward to stem the tide? Is not Russia violating the laws of God and man in extending her empire in Asia, but does John Bull interfere with the Muscovite? It is all very well for the *Englishman* to say, "Britannia never reposes, except in the cartoons of *Punch*, and never can repose, as long as she continues to bear the burden of the great empire her sons have won. The aspirant after nirvana seeks it in renunciation of wordly ties and wordly cares; seeks it in forest depths, secluded from the din of worldly traffic and worldly toil. England can enjoy even momentary repose, only on condition of abdication of her sovereignty." This is mere tall talk. It is one thing to preach and another thing to practise. Of course the war party would like to see the whole continent of Asia in conflagration, but who will pay the piper?

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE Members of the Famine Commission have dispersed. Some have gone to England, to wit, General Strachey and Mr. Caird, some have gone to their old posts, to wit Mr. Peele and the native member from Mysore; and some have winged their way to the mountain nest of Calcutta officialdom, we mean Simla. It is said

that the report will be ready before the opening of next Parliament, that is to say in ten months' time. But we do not know how the members can agree to a common report, unless some of them take it on trust. Being scattered over India and England they cannot meet together and deliberate. Perhaps particular chapters will be drawn up by particular members, and then will follow notes and dissents. Be that as it may, while admitting that the members of the Commission have done their best in prosecuting their enquiries, we are humbly of opinion that that falls much short of public expectations. In the first place for three months or more the President, General Strachey, was absent from his post; then Mr. Caird, by far the most important member, joined the Commission late. Again, all the members did not visit all the districts included in the programme of their enquiry. In Bengal the enquiry was not extended. A few places like Dacca and Durbangha were visited by them, and a few members of the British Indian Association and certain official gentlemen were interrogated by them. The *Times of India* furnishes some particulars regarding the enquiries made by the Commission in the Presidency of Bombay. At Poona, especially, the representatives of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha occupied by far the largest share of the Commissioners' time and attention, and we are told that the Commissioners heard them patiently, and evinced much interest in all that they had to say. We are informed, also, that the evidence of Rao Bahadur Srinivas Sesho was particularly valuable and pertinent. This evidence referred to the land assessment question, and as a strong case in point the Rao Bahadur produced before the Commission a letter written to him by the late Mr. Havelock on the onerous nature of the land assessment in Bombay. Mr. Havelock, the first martyr in the last famine, had a strong sense of justice and an unremitting desire to acquaint himself with the actual condition of the people and the working of the Survey Department. According to the evidence before the Commission, Mr Havelock several years ago bought a piece of land in the vicinity of Poona for Rs. 50, and when he went on furlough to England some time afterwards entrusted the management of it to Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Sesho. The Rao Bahadur wrote to Mr. Havelock, giving an account of the expenses, &c., incurred. The land was purchased for Rs. 50; Rs. 56 had to be spent over it; and its yearly produce was worth Rs. 112. The original owner of the land, we are told, paid Rs. 70 assessment annually, and had to spend every year Rs. 30 for ploughing, sowing and seeds; and Rs. 56 for other expenses; whereas he only realized Rs. 112 at the end of the year—the sum also earned by Mr. Havelock. Thus, instead of any profit, the owner incurred a loss of Rs. 44 a year. In the letter which Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Sesho put before the Commissioners, Mr. Havelock acknowledged these facts, and stated that if the land had been far distant from the town the loss would have been perhaps greater.

In Bombay, says our contemporary, the proceedings of the Commission were so carefully shrouded in secrecy, that the public have no means of knowing what evidence really was offered. We may tell him that this has been the case everywhere. In Bengal the proceedings have been equally concealed from the public view. Sir Richard Temple, we see it stated, was examined for four days. With reference to what is known as "the 1 lb ration," Dr. Lyon had the same opportunity afforded of expounding his theories that had been given to his opponent, Dr. Cornish of Madras, and we are glad to know that the attention of the Commission was drawn to the failure of the food experiments in the Tanna Jail. There was one point in Sir Richard Temple's evidence, which our contemporary notices in the following terms: "His Excellency is known to be averse to the policy of granting remissions. Payments were allowed to be deferred for a time, but nearly the whole of the land revenue was ultimately recovered. That remissions of State revenue have often a demoralizing effect on the ryots may be true. A partial failure of crops is not unlikely to be exaggerated into a complete loss of produce, and the cry extending from one village to another the contagion spreads through a whole district, and thence to the neighbouring districts. Undue liberality shown in this respect may perhaps sometimes turn out to be misplaced, and the public revenues may suffer. At the same time we are strongly of opinion that in districts which have suffered from drought or famine during the past two successive years, and which at the present season show a total or partial failure of crops, a partial or total remission of revenue, would afford a considerable and considerate relief to the peasantry. It must be remembered that the difficulties of the ryots have been increased of late by their loss of credit with the sowkars, who, aware of the recent provisions in the amended Civil Procedure Code, are loth to make their former advances. Accordingly, payments of revenue instalments have not been so promptly made this year as previously in certain portions of the famine afflicted districts, where the peasantry are reduced to a state of destitution; and Sir Richard Temple may after all be compelled by sheer necessity to give up the Government claims." We do not know whether Sir Richard Temple drew any distinction between *suspension* and *remission* of revenue. Remission may not always be deemed advisable, but suspension may be unavoidable. Remission may be demoralizing, but suspension under certain circumstances is life-giving. Remission may be a public loss, but suspension may be restitution of life.

ANOTHER INDIAN PILGRIM BACK.

ANOTHER Indian pilgrim has returned from the shrine of western civilization. About three years ago Babu Mohinymohun Bose, brother of Mr. Anandmohun Bose, Barrister-at-law, went to Europe for the completion of his medical education. He had studied in the Calcutta Medical College for three years, and on arrival in the United Kingdom got himself enrolled in the Glasgow University, where he finished the academic course. He then went over to America for the purpose of studying the homœopathic system. He took his admission in the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, where he studied for more than a year. He is the first Indian, who has obtained the degree of M. D. from a Homœopathic College. He passed with great distinction. The President, Professors and students of the College hailed the success of this Hindu student from the banks of the Ganges as an event of rare importance. After taking his degree Dr. Mohinymohun Bose visited some of the States of the American Union, paying homage to the great educational, industrial, and philanthropic institutions, which form such a distinguishing feature in America. Another Bengali, Babu Jagatchunder Gangooly, had preceded Dr. M. M. Bose in America, but he did not go with any definite purpose, and his education was limited. Dr. M. M. Bose took full advantage of the rare opportunities he possessed in storing his mind with the treasures of the most advanced and practical civilization in the world. As a representative of the ancient Aryan he was heartily welcomed by the descendants of the old stock in the New World. Wherever he went he was received with the keenest interest and greatest kindness. In fact he was looked upon as a moral phenomenon of no ordinary significance. At Washington he was received with marked consideration by the President of the United States, by cabinet ministers, and by many distinguished members of the Congress. How he has profited by his travels in America is seen from the sketches of American life and institutions, which he has contributed to the Journal of the London National Indian Association, and which have been spoken of very highly in several English papers.

Dr. Mohinymohun Bose is the first Bengali, who is armed with certificates of proficiency equally from allopathic and homœopathic colleges. He took to the study of homœopathy from conviction. Whilst at the Glasgow University he saw a case of diphtheria cured in the family of a friend by a homœopathic practitioner after it had been given up by allopathic doctors, and from that day he resolved to study homœopathy not by himself alone but regularly in a College, and he therefore went to America. On his return from America he attended the London School of Homœopathy and the Hospital attached thereto, the only homœopathic institution in England. We give below some of the certificates he obtained from the Homœopathic College of New York:

New york, February, 25th, 1878.

As Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the New york Homœopathic Medical College it gives me great pleasure to state that Dr. Moheny Mohun Bose, of Calcutta, India, during his whole course as a Medical Student in our College has acquitted himself in his conduct as a Student and as a gentleman in a manner deserving the highest praise.

He has been constant in his attendance upon lectures, attentive while in the lecture room, studious at all times, and in his final examinations, written and oral, has shown a degree of proficiency in all the branches which the Faculty have regarded as surprising in one who had some difficulties of language &c. to contend with.

Wishing him the full amount of success, which we feel he deserves, in his native country and recommending him to the good graces of all who desire the attendance of an intelligent, and faithful Homœopathic Physician: we remain &c.

F. S. BRADFORD M. D.
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Secretary of the Faculty.

New York, February, 28th, 1878.

It was with great pleasure that we welcomed Dr. M. M. Bose, to this country and to the New York Homœopathic Medical College. By his close attendance to study, his gentlemanly deportment and high standing in his Final examinations he has endeared himself to us all. We regret parting with him; but take great pleasure in certifying to his high standing and qualification as a physician. He is throughly informed in every branch of Medicine.

On behalf of the Trustees and Faculty.

J. W. DOWLING M. D.
Dean

New York, February, 26th, 1878.

My acquaintance with Dr. M. M. Bose, of India, has this winter, been very agreeable. He has been a hard student at our College, and has passed his examinations with great satisfaction. He bears with him my best wishes for his future success.

F. F. ALLEN M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica of the New York Homœopathic Medical College

Dr. M. M. Bose is also a Licentiate of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, and of the Glasgow College of Surgeons and Physicians. It does no little credit to the authorities of the Glasgow University that notwithstanding the profession of their student's faith in homœopathy they cheerfully gave him high testimonials as to his proficiency in the allopathic system. The following certificates were granted to him after he had taken his M. D. in the Homœopathic College of New York:

Brandon Place, Glasgow.

It affords me very great pleasure to record my warm esteem for my old pupil Mr. M. M. Bose, who is I understand, about to return to India.

Mr. Bose, attended my class of Forensic Medicine during the winter session of 1876-7 and his conduct was most exemplary in every way. His manner always quiet and unobtrusive, was that of a perfect gentleman and the zeal with which he performed all the works of the class merited my warmest admiration. With a daily roll-call, he was only once absent and he not only attended all the written examinations of the class but displayed considerable ability in his mode of answering Mr. Bose, carries with him the good wishes of his teachers in the University of Glasgow, and from my own observations of Mr. Bose's student life, I am very sanguine that he will prove himself an able and efficient member of the healing Art.

P. A. SIMPSON, M. A. Contate. M. D. Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Glasgow
(Late Dean of the Medical Faculty)

11th February, 1878.

14 Woodside crescent Glasgow.

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr. M. M. Bose, was a student in my class of Clinical Medicine during the last two summer sessions. He was a most attentive and diligent student and was always earnest in the pursuit of knowledge I shall be much gratified to hear of his prosperity and success.

T. M. CALL ANDERSON
Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Glasgow.

Dr. Mohinymohun, if we may so call him, is professionally a double-barrelled gun. We are glad to learn that he intends to practise as an independent homœopathic practitioner in Calcutta, though he will not, if asked to do so, refuse to treat any patient under the allopathic system. If he will co-operate with Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar, in diffusing a knowledge as well as practice of the homœopathic system of medicine, he will render much useful service to the country. Personally Dr. M. M. Bose is a pattern of gentlemanliness and modesty, and as he takes a patriotic pride in his country, we make no doubt that those who are devoted to its service will find in him a useful ally. We wish him every success in his career in the world.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on the results of the Railway Conference held in February last, with a copy of which we have been

favoured, affords but a meagre account of the proceedings of the Conference. The publication of the proceedings *in extenso* would have given us a clear idea of what was done at the Conference and the views of the delegates assembled on the subjects brought before them. The scope of the Conference, however, was very limited, the primary object being to lay down rules for the interchange of rolling stock between all connected railways. The other subjects, which came before the Conference for consideration, were the want of a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways and the question of establishing Provident Funds for railway employes. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke mooted before the conference the subject of technical and industrial education for the children of railway employes, and said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the hills for the elder children of railway employe's. Sir Andrew's scheme as to the ways and means was that the State should build the school, and the cost of maintenance should be met from contributions from parents, and a grant-in-aid, from the revenue of the several lines. Sir Andrew's idea was that large schools should be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in his opinion almost prohibitory. The Agents present were not competent to express their opinion as to whether their companies would make the grant, so they deferred their assent pending the result of their communication with the London Boards. It appears from the Resolution that the Railway Bill, before it was passed, received the attention of the Conference. At the instance of our Public Works Minister the draft Bill came before them for discussion which was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee on the Bill. Of course not having the proceedings of the Conference we have no means of saying what improvents were introduced in the Act at the instance of the delegates.

The rules for the interchange of rolling-stock between the several inter-connected railways are given in the Resolution under notice, but they relate to purely business arrangements and cannot have much interest for the public. We wish we had access to the revised set of *general* rules and regulations, which were approved of at the Conference. But the public will have an opportunity of seeing them when they are finally passed, that is when all criticisms on them will be useless. The resolution of the Conference on this head says that, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under the provisions of the Railway Act; that the Government should be asked to appoint an officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each company should be requested to decide, on behalf of his own company on the adoption or modification of such rules; that the Agents of the several companies should be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their respective lines, and also any corrections or alterations they might wish to make in the existing rules. Section 8 of the Railway Act lately passed indicates the nature of the rules to be provided. They shall be for regulating the mode in which and the speed at which carriages and wagons used on the Railway are to be moved or propelled; for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon; for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation, and convenience of passengers; for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the Act, dangerous goods; and generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the Railway. There will be a pecuniary penalty for breach of the rules which may extend to fifty rupees, default in payment of which may carry simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

From the tenor and spirit of the resolutions it will appear that the schemes of Provident Funds and schools for the sons of railway employes have no reference to other than the Christian employes on the railways. We hope we are mistaken. The wording of the resolution regarding Provident Funds does not, however clearly say, that their benefits will be confined to the European and other employes of the railway, but Sir Andrew Clarke's proposition for a Central Technical and Industrial school in the hills for the elder children of railway employes leaves no ground for the suspicion that the school is intended for the sons of the Christian employes on the Railways. On these and other points as we have said above we want more light.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers in aid of the Kaviraj Rama Nath Sen Memorial Fund :

	Rs.
Baboo J. K. Ghose	5 paid
„ G. C. Nundy	1 „
„ Jodoonath Khan	25 „
„ K. N. Bhandarry	1 „

THE FOLLOWING statements were made in Parliament about the situation in Burma :

House of Lords.

Earl Granville inquired of the noble Viscount the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any further information with reference to the occurrences at Burmah and the measures to be taken in consequence of them in British Burmah.

Viscount Cranbrook replied that on the previous day he received a telegram from the Viceroy stating that troops had been despatched to British Burmah, not in consequence of anything that had happened at Burmah, but merely as a precautionary measure recommended by the Resident. The telegram was in these terms :—

"In compliance with strong recommendation of Chief Commissioner Rangoon and Resident Mandalay, we have reinforced the garrison of British Burmah by two regiments of native infantry and one British."

House of Commons.

Mr. E. Stanhope wished to make an explanation with reference to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the despatch of a force to Burmah. A telegram was received yesterday evening from the Viceroy that he had thought it desirable, in consequence of disturbances, to send two native regiments and one white regiment to British Burmah. (Hear, hear.)

THE RELATIONS between Russia and China says the Allahabad journal are still doubtful. Besides the unsettled dispute about the refusal to restore the province of Ili, there are rumours of warlike preparations from Mongholia. Both powers are strengthening their frontiers in those parts. A Russian force of 10,000 Cossacks, including cavalry and artillery, is said to be on its way to Vladivostock; a second reserve is being formed at Blagovestchensk, and a third force on the shores of Lake Baikal.

AT LAST Tuesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Dr. Charles Palmer was elected Health-Officer of the Municipality in succession to Dr. Payne. Dr. Palmer is an old resident of the Town, and as an ex-Commissioner is well acquainted with the condition and requirements of the Municipality. He has retired from the public service and will be able to devote his whole time to the duties of his new office. Above all he is not a man of a combatant disposition. We are not a little surprised to observe that the Commissioners floundered about the duties of the Health-Officer. They said that these duties should be defined by the Town Council. Was the nut so hard to crack? Why was not a Resolution passed to the effect that Dr. Palmer be appointed Health-Officer of the Corporation and required to perform such duties executive and consultative as be might assigned to him in the discretion of the Commissioners from time to time. Such a resolution would have covered every thing. The Commissioners cannot lay a hard and fast rule about the duties of the officers under them. These duties cannot be but varied from time to time as the exigencies of municipal administration may suggest. We hope the Town Council will bear this truth in mind in defining the duties of the Health-Officer.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice from the last annual report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund that that Fund is flourishing. During the last year the number of subscribers increased from 236 to 260, the amount of subscriptions realizable, from Rs. 1,059-7-0 to Rs. 1,171-5-6 per month, the number of nominees from 328 to 381, the amount of annuities assured, from Rs. 2,972 to Rs. 3339, and that no changes occurred in the number of annuitants in the course of the year. The funded capital of the Fund rose from Rs. 43,975-13-0 in 1877 to Rs. 56,842-2-3 in 1878, shewing an increase of Rs. 12,866-5-3 during the year. This fact shews the confidence which the Fund commands among the native community.

EVEN such a grave journal as the *Calcutta Review* censures the reply of the Viceroy to the address of the British Indian Association on the cotton duties. In the review of the "Quarter" the editor says :

Availing themselves of the opportunity offered them by the threatened abolition of the import duties on piece-goods, the members of the British Indian Association, on the 8th March, went before the Viceroy with an address which was nominally a protest against this particular measure, but really an attack on the entire financial policy of the Government. While scrupulously respectful, the language of the address was not free from inuendo, the Association really calling in question, while ostensibly affirming, the disinterestedness of the Government. The arguments used on the main question, have been reiterated by every journal in the country.

In his reply, Lord Lytton, not satisfied with defending the Government policy, was betrayed into hostile criticism and recrimination, stigmatising the tone of the address as objectionable and the motive of its authors as selfish.

His Excellency may have had good grounds for both strictures, but he would nevertheless, we think, have done wisely to have abstained from importing them into his reply. It was scarcely necessary to seek occasion for offence beneath the surface of the address, or to digress into a question at once so delicate and so irrelevant to the merits of the case as the motives of its authors.

The consensus of opinion in the Press on the subject is remarkable.

WE HAVE before us several numbers of the *Indian Herald*, a daily paper newly started at Allahabad. It has been ushered into existence by a leading member of the Allahabad bar. The plan of the paper is good, and the numbers before us give much promise of future excellence. Northern India ought to be proud of this move, and we hope will adequately support it. We wish our young brother every success.

THOSE, who find fault with the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta for occasional "scenes" at their meetings, will do well to read the following account of a scene in the German Parliament, which we take from a Berlin letter to the *Times* :

The Riechstag yesterday was the scene of considerable strife. The Imperial Budget being under discussion, one member demanded stricter measures against the rinderpest on the Eastern frontier and against cattle smuggling from Russia. Prince Bismarck admitted the justice of the demand, and deeply regretted that it had hitherto been impossible to completely suppress smuggling, which was notoriously even aided and abetted by Prussian officials. The blame, however, was partly due to the very mild punishment provided by the cattle plague law; and here the Prince used expressions which were believed to veil a violent attack on the Liberals who had voted for leniency. Stung by this reproach, Dr. Lasker accused the Prince of wilfully introducing an element of personal discord into the discussion. The Prince called all to witness whether Dr. Lasker or he was more culpable in this respect, and there then ensued an interchange of courtesies between the combatants from which dramatists might learn to embellish their altercation scenes. Betrayed into anger once, however, the Prince was resolved to avoid all other personal conflicts for that day. Deputy Richter rose to speak, and the Chancellor immediately left the House; the same speaker was subsequently announced, and the Prince, who had meanwhile returned again, hurried out; later on the irrepressible Deputy opened his mouth, and the Prince, who in the interval had again resumed his place, suddenly disappeared from view and was seen no more. The House could not restrain its laughter.

What a scene was this! It is also significant that Prince Bismarck's "Muzzle-measure" was rejected by the Reichstag.

THE PIONEER has the following : Letters from London say that the new weekly paper, *The Week*, is gaining ground. It aims at taking

the same line as the *World*, but in a spirit of greater seriousness. Like the *World* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* it is somewhat electic and and moderate in its opinion; and may be recommended to Indians by the fact that it belongs in part to Mr. Louis Jennings, formerly editor of the *Friend of India*. The other partner is, we believe, Lord Dunraven, author of the popular work on America, entitled *The Great Divide*. One of the staff is Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S. I., so long known in India, both as an official and a *literateur*. He is also a contributor to Mr. Yates' new monthly, *Time*. The first number contains a paper called "An Old Schoollist," which since the writer was at Rugby under Arnold, must interest a great number of readers."

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS! We all know what the recent attitude of the Government of India has been towards the Vernacular Press. An Irish Member, Mr. Henry, lately drew attention of the House of Commons to an article which appeared in the *Times* newspaper "reflecting on the conduct and misrepresenting the action of members of the House." The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus answered him:

"Undoubtedly we do see from time to time articles in papers of the highest character, which appear to us, to give an accurate and sometimes, as we think' an unfair account of what takes place within the walls of this House. Sometimes remarks and comments are made upon the speeches and actions of Hon. Members, which are of a nature to cause dissatisfaction and to induce us to think it necessary to take notice of them by questions placed on the paper and by calling the attention of the House to the subject. *But I think there is a general feeling among us that in all these matters we ought to be very tender and not to interfere with the fair liberty of the Press.*"

But we ought to remember that India is not England.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Oriental Miscellany*, a periodical started by some educated native gentlemen of Calcutta. The first article is a "Life of the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mittra," which is replete with interest. There are some anecdotes of the early life of our illustrious countryman, which will interest the reader. We will give a few of them:

He was very sensitive and, even in his early days' could not brook the slightest injustice. When only thirteen, he was promoted to a class for which he was deemed unfit on the score of his age by Mr. Graves, the Head Master of the School Department. "You are too young for the class," said Mr. Graves, patting him on the back. Dwarkanath's eyes flashed with fire, but finding that any remonstrance would be useless, he burst into tears. Captain Richardson, then the Principal of the College, observed this from a distance and, hastening up to the place where Dwarkanath stood, said, "That would be a piece of gross injustice. If this boy has done remarkably well at the examination, his age should not be allowed to stand in the way of his promotion."

When a boy of 14, he was one day called upon by his master to prove a certain proposition of Euclid. In enunciating the Proposition, he used certain words of his own. But the master, in his zeal for what he thought to be the only orthodox mode in which boys could prepare their lesson, would have the exact words of the book. "Now, now, now, those are *not* the words of the book" roared the master. Dwarkanath, indignant at his master's endeavour to confine him to the very words, and still more so at his master's thundering ejaculation, was worked up into a ferment. "Am I Sir," cried he "to learn by rote the very words of the book?" laying a significant emphasis on the words "by rote." "I do not wish to prove the proposition." With these words he flung on the floor of the class room the piece of chalk he had taken up for drawing the diagram and walked off with a steady and defiant step leaving the master in speechless amazement. Though crotchety, he was extremely good-natured, and appreciated the rare talent of the dauntless tyro. He sent for Dwarkanath and explained to him what a dangerous example he had set against the rules of school discipline in soft and touching words (the only process by which the heart of the boy could be reached.) Dwarkanath was all submission and asked forgiveness.

In his youth Dwarkanath was fond of games of all sorts particularly of chess—a taste which he retained through life. His mode of play at chess was characteristic-bold, rapid attack, without a moment's pause or indecision, but such was his skill—his eyes being fully alive to all weak positions—that he seldom suffered a defeat at the hands of even a first-rate player. He could also sing a little, and was a pretty correct player upon the *Tubla* (a kind of kettle-drum) which he had learned by simply drumming upon a book or table, while a regular singer or player was going through a performance within hearing.

On his father's death he was obliged to seek employment. The writer gives the following anecdotes of Dwarkanath's early struggles for preferment:

Clerkships in the office of Colonel Ramsay, then Commissary General, having become vacant, Dwarkanath and his friend Babu Purna Chunder Shome visited Calcutta in order to try their chance. No sooner had their carriage reached the office gate, than out came a Jemadar with a swaggering air who in reply to Dwarknath's enquiry, answered "*Hamari hina koi kam khali nehe*" *i.e.*, we have no vacancies in our office. The style of this warning was such that Dwarkanath left the place in disgust saying to his friend "We should try to enter one of the learned professions and should never be candidates for any clerkship." From that time he made up his mind to adopt the legal profession, and he intended to join the Presidency College where a Law class had recently be opened. When the time of departure arrived it was with considerable emotion that he bade adieu to his teachers, and parting with the companions of his boyhood cost him a severe pang.

So the rebuff which Dwarkanath received in early life was the secret of the brilliant success which afterwards attended him.

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC draws the attention of the Asiatic Society of Bengal to vandalism at Kanuj. We give the following extract from his letter:

I have recently marched from Cawnpore to Fatehgarh, through a country which is doubtless well known to many members of the Society. The ruins of the City of Kanauj are situated about half way between the two stations, and the country for many miles round is dotted with what are called *kheras*, or mounds of brick and earth; supposed to be the traces of village sites, of temples, and other buildings of a bygone age. These mounds have remained undisturbed for centuries. Recently, however, there has been unusual activity in Kanauj and the neighbourhood. On the morning of our arrival at the old city we found a gang of labourers employed in excavating the mound to the east of the Sarai, and it was at first supposed that a party, under the direction of the Archæological Survey, was examining one of the sites noticed by General Cunningham in his report. Subsequent enquiry shewed, however, that the excavations were conducted by the Mahommedan proprietor of the mound. He was not interested in antiquarian research, but had taken a sub-contract for ballast for the railway now in progress between Fatehgarh and Cawnpore, and which will run within a mile and a half of Kanauj, and will be carried along its whole length close to many of the old *kheras* with which the country side abounds."

The Government of India ought to be moved to restrain the ruthless hand of the P. W. D.

THE LONDON TIMES gives an abstract of a very interesting lecture by Mr. E. B. Nicholson M. A. the Librarian of the London Institution, on "English Pronunciation." He first pointed out that English, being, like nearly all other European tongues, only a dialect of a dead tongue once spoken in Middle Asia, had now been changing for more than 3,000 years. Surveying the causes which broke up the dead mother speech into Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, English &c., he pointed out that the chief of them was laziness, influenced by diversities of climate and food, which, by causing changes in the organs of speech, made some sounds easier and some harder. He then sketched the working and results of the same cause in English from the 7th to the middle of the 18th century, and went on to show in detail that great vowel and consonantal changes had been going on ever since the latter time; change was unceasing, and literature had proved helpless to stop it. Having described the phases of Colonial English, he said that English must be expected in time to break up into European, American, Australian, New Zealand, Indian and African varieties, which would become distinct languages. There was only one way to prevent this—by settling a standard pronunciation, and having it taught in every English school. Such a standard could only be settled by an authority commanding higher and more general respect than any now existing, and the lecturer urged the formation of an English academy, composed of the leading philologists, speakers (whether in Parliament, the bar, the pulpit, or on the stage), writers, and educationists, a body whose judgments would have all the weight needed. Such an academy would also deal with the coming question of spelling, and might exercise a decisive influence in favour of a pure English as against a Romance and Latin style. Phonetic spelling, though rational and inevitable, ought to be preceded by uniformity of pronunciation, or English would at once be broken up into written as well as spoken dialects; but if the two reforms went hand in hand the only rule for spelling would be pronunciation, and the only rule for pronunciation spelling. The result of such uniformity would be that the English race, holding the three great emigrant-fields of the present and future, North America, Australasia, and South Africa, which would one day be occupied by 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of European descent, would in the end give the world a universal speech which would be the surest pledge of universal harmony and progress.

THE FOLLOWING summary of revised rates of postage on foreign post articles, which have effect from the 1st April 1879, is notified for general information:

Countries, &c.	Each letter. Per ½ oz.	Each letter. Registration fee.	Each Post Card.	Printed paper including books &c. Each Newspaper per 4 ozs.	Printed paper including books &c. Each Packet per 2 ozs.	Legal and Commercial documents each packet. Not exceeding. 4ozs.	6ozs.	8ozs.	Per 2 ozs. additional.	Samples each packet. Per 2 ozs.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
United Kingdom—*via Brindisi* ..	5	4	2	2	2	4	6	8	2	2
via Southampton. Union Countries	3	4	1½	1	1	2	3	4	1	1
served through the United Kingdom— *via Brindisi* ...	5	4	2	2	2	4	6	8	2	2
Union Countries served by any other route ...	3	4	1½	1	1	2	3	4	1	1

The following is an abstract list of Union Countries, *viz*:

All Countries of Europe, Egypt and Siberia. United States of America, Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Salvador, Honduras (foriegn) Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Argentine Republic.

The following British Colonies, *viz.*, West Indies, Ceylon, Straits, Labuan, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Colonies on the West Coast of Africa, Honduras (British) and Falkland Island.

French, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese and Danish Colonies.

Persia and Japan.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

General Biddulph reported on 1st April from Chimjan through Quetta on the Geography of the country thus:—We have crossed two main passes or water sheds since leaving Peshin. 1st Ushturra-sira, separating Surkhab or waters flowing to Seistan and waters flowing to Sibi—2nd Mohumu Iserai, dividing the waters flowing to Sibi and those to Boree and Sinalan. There is no difficulty to making a cart road and the passes are fit for field artillery now. The whole country for thirty miles across these two passes is elevated, wooded and exceedingly beautiful and climate charming. This hill country is uncultivated and snow is said to be deep in winter. On the south the mass of Mazwah and its extensions run nearly east and west—a ridge, of which the Surgund is the chief peak, is parallel and bounds the chain of valleys passed through on the North. The extension of this ridge divides the chinjan valley from the khob valley and falls away and is lost in the plain abreast of Boree. We enter now on an open country of plains with lower hills. The comparative elevations are as follows according to Hearside—Quetta 5600. Khushdil 5600, Belozio

3844, Geval 6271, Muzzai 6960, Ahmedan 7076, Thob 7548 Jahtarra sira 8638, and Mohmundzai sira about 8600.

The viceroy has received the following telegram from the queen Empress I am deeply grieved at the sad loss of squadron of tenth hussars and am anxious for details. Also one from the Prince of Wales expressing his regret at the death of Major Wigram Battye and condoling with the guides on the loss of this distinguished officer. Reports have been received of great confusion in Badakshan, news from Jellalabad dated seventh all well at Futtehabad most of the Khagrani Mulliks have come in and promise to bring in supplies. A telegram dated seventh through Gulistan from Shorawak states that Capt. Wylie joined Dr. Duke on the fourth at afternoon. Durbar chiefs and Mulliks of Shorawak were present and friendly. All seems quiet and satisfactory. Writing on fifth captain Wylie was to return Perheen sixth leaving fifty cavalry forty infantry to strengthen Major Humfreys detachment.

From Candahar 8th. latest news from Herat indicates that Ayub has made complete clearance of his father's people. Troops clamoured for pay and threatened him with violence on which he arrested Mahomed Umor the Governor Hussan Ali Sipah Salar Sultan Mahomed late Governor of Town Candahar Mahomed Yusuf late Ameer's brother Darosh Mahomed son of Sufdar Ali and Mahomed Alam son of Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan. The last is also reported killed on hearing above news Mir Afzul and other Candahar refugees at Furrah sent wives and property to Lash Jowain to be in readiness to cross the frontier. Muhammed Aslam Ghilzai writes from Khelat that a messenger from Kabul reports failure of negotiation on account of insistance English to Ameer of Cabul leaving Yakub Herat only. Movement of troops towards Jellabad and Kushi confirmed from this independent source.

From Candahar Eleventh General Palliser has marched for Khakrez district 25 miles North of the city North one cavalry and one Infantry Regiment to collect arrears revenue and survey country which is coolest and healthier in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are cultivators selling large quantities of grain in Candahar. All headmen of Jarir have come in uninvited from Quetta. News received that early on morning of tenth some sepoys and camp followers outside Fort were attacked by two armed men who ran amok and killed three sepoys and wounded another and two camp followers. On alarm being given armed sepoys rushed from fort to rescue and killed the two murderers the latter have been identified. The officers and men of the garrison had been warned to be prepared for such attacks but the sepoys disregarded this and many similar warnings and went about without any arms. A strong brigade from Jellalabad moves to-day on Gundamuck which is considered a mere healthy situation for troops at this time of the year.

MONEY MARKET.

(*April* 12, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	2	*a*	92	6
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	97	0	*a*		
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	96	8	*a*	97	0
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4				p.	ct.
4½ Per Cent. of 1878 (1893).....	„	97	6	*a*	98	0
5½ Per Cent. of 1859-60(1879)	„	Nominal.				

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	0	*a*	106	8
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	106	8	*a*	107	0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	„	107	8	*a*	108	0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8	*a*	109	0
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	„	110	8	*a*	110	8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	„	110	8	*a*	111	8
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	101	8	*a*	102	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Dr. Debendro Nath Roy, B. Burmah.....	8	0	0
Akola Native General Library.....	13	4	0
District Engineer, Rungpore	4	8	0
A. S. Raghavachar Esq., Bangalore:.....	10	0	0
Secretary Beauleah Municipality...	5	0	0
Chairman Road Cess Committee, Mymensing	11	4	0
Baboo Bhobany Prosad, Modhoobany.....	13	2	0
„ Ramapersad Chukerbutty, Ampta..	3	5	0
„ Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty, Darrang..	13	4	0
„ Woomalochan Mojoomdar, Tipperah	13	4	0
„ Kally Prosonno Banerjea, Narrainpore...	10	0	0
„ Tez Chunder Mookerjea, Mirzapore.....	6	10	0
„ Kally Prosonno Chatterjea, Digaputty...	6	10	0
„ Saroda Prosonno Biswas, Dhoobri.....	6	10	0
„ Tareeny Churn Sircar, Boyapore.....	6	0	0
„ Shoseevooson Mookerjea, Rangpore.....	13	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Dutt, Lackhimpore.....	13	4	0
„ Radhicapersad Chuckerbutty, Lalamusa..	13	4	0
„ Shib Chunder Shome, Sooree.....	13	4	0
„ Tareenypersad, Bhaugulpore...	13	4	0
„ Chundee Narain Ganguly, Deoghur.....	13	4	0
„ Churamni, Etah.....	19	14	0
„ Chunder Kant Mookerjea, Dhubri.....	13	2	0
„ Haran Chunder Chatterjea, Nowgong ...	5	0	0
„ Bama Churn Bose, Malkhanugur..	10	0	0
„ Kaliuath Bose, Dacca..	10	2	0
„ Roghoonath Sahai, Buxar.....	13	4	0
„ Shama Churn Ganguly, Oterparah School	6	10	0
„ Mothoora Nath Guha, Dacca	6	10	0
„ Joggot Doorlub Banerjea, Sultangonge ..	3	6	0
„ Balmokoond Danee, Ranchi.....	8	5	0
„ Madhab Chunder Roy. Mozafferpore... ..	13	4	0
„ Jangli Lal, Arrah...	2	4	0
„ Raj Mohun Chakravarti, Brahmunbareah,	10	0	0
„ Deno Nath Sen, Chittagong.....	13	4	0
„ Kedar Nath Mookerjea, Bekram.....	5	0	0
ERRATA.			
„ Aushootosh Roy Chowdry. Mozufferpore for Rs. 10-4 read	10	0	0
„ Judoo Nath Sett, Krishnagore for Rs. 13 read	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 9, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Section 12-2, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

Lieutenant A. O. R. Edwards, Chumparun Troop, Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, is allowed leave to England for six months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rash Behari Dutt is appointed temporarily to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, *vice* Moulvi Mahomed Azim, deputed to License Tax duty. This appointment will have effect from the date on which Baboo Rash Behari Dutt ceased to act for Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq.

Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with Subsidiary leave for three days, with effect from the 1st instant, under Section 24 (a) of the Code.

In supersession of the orders of the 3rd ultimo, Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for twelve days, under Section 10 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th March 1879.

Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two weeks under Section 3-1, supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

Baboo Durganund Dass, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, having returned to duty on the 19th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 29th November last is cancelled.

In supersession of the orders of the 17th February last, Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Noakholly, on leave, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 8th instant, together with subsidiary leave for eleven days from the 28th ultimo.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hazareebagh, is transferred to Hooghly.

Mr. F. F. Handley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack, a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Mymensing, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Baboo Chundi Churn Bose.

Baboo Petumber Banerjee, a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Backergunge, is affirmed in that appointment, *vice* Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar.

Baboo Doorga Mohun Das, Sub-Depty Collector Mymensing, is promoted to the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collector, *vice* Baboo Suresh Chunder Das, resigned.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen is appointed to be a Sub-Depty Collector of Second Grade in Dacca, *vice* Baboo Doorga Mohun Das. Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen will continue, until further orders, to be employed as a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in Dacca, in the Land Registration Department.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Pal, a First Grade Canongoe in Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Dacca, till relieved by Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for the jail and kutcherry buildings in that district.

Mr. J. Anderson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. H. D'Oyly.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is apointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. A. Manson.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. C. C. Quinn,

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. J. Anderson.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, in the first Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors :—

Mr. F. F. Handley, *vice* Mr. W. Fiddian.
„ A. H. Haggard, *vice* Mr. C. H. Vowell.
„ A. Burooah, *vice* Mr. E. A. Bradbury.
„ C. J. O'Donnell, *vice* Mr. H. Gillon.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors :—

Mr. A. C. Tute, *vice* Mr. F. W. Badcock.
„ G. A. Grierson, *vice* Mr. F. F. Handley.
„ A. W. Mackie, *vice* Mr. A. H. Haggard.
„ E. R. Henry, *vice* Mr. A. Burooah.
„ G. E. Manisty, *vice* Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

Advertisements.

A REWARD OF Rs. 100.

To be given to any one furnishing information leading to the recovery of the following articles stolen from the Burdwan Rajbati.

A Gold Lever Hunting Watch No. 46694 by J. W. Benson, Ludgate Hill, London.

A gold guard chain attached to the above.

LALA BUN BEHARI KUPID,
9th April 1879. Dewan-i-Raj Burdwan.

NOTICE.

In the Press, and will shortly be out my comprehensive Key to "Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare."

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.

Author of Keys to the University Entrance, Courses (English) for the years 1867, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, &c., Lethbridge's (Large) Selections, &c., &c. now residing at No. 19, Chassadhobapara Lane, Cossipore, via—Barranagore Post Office, in the North Suburbs of Calcutta.

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

NOTICE.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for the Julpigoori District Road Cess Department, salary Rs. 52 per mensem including allowances. None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D., Sub-Overseer's Examination, and has not had at least two years' practical experience in the P. W. Department.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which would not be returned, should reach the undersigned, within the 25th April 1879.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, D. R. C., Julpigoori.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur, up to noon on the 15th May 1879, for the supply of 7200 Tons of Steam Coal.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of not less than 5 cwts. in bags distinctly marked with the Contractor's name.

Delivery to be given at the rate of 1200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st August 1879, on the banks of the Ganges at Sara Station, and the coal to be stacked at any point selected by the Locomotive Superintendent within 300 yds. of the river.

The Contract to be completed in full by the 31st of January 1880.

Any coal inferior to sample will be rejected.

The coal will be taken over at Sara, by measurement at the rate of 45 Cub. ft. to the Ton. All dust and small coal in excess of 5 per cent. of each consignment will be rejected.

Tenders must specify the price per ton delivered as directed at Sara.

Payment will be made on the presentation of bills less a deduction of 5 per cent., which will be retained as security for a due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will be opened at 1 P. M. on the 15th of May 1879.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Steam Coal" and addressed to, Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

S. FINNEY C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY

BEING A GUIDE TO FORTUNE FOR EVERY BODY. Containing, the Most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions for success in Life, and directing the Ways and Means—How to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY.

Price Rs. 2. with Postage, Rs. 2-4.

LEWIS & Co.

2, *Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Reduction of Jute Rate.

On and from 20th March unpressed Jute, in consignments of 200 maunds and above will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railway for distances over 100 miles, at 10 per cent below the present special rate ; with 10 pie per maund added as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate will be a through rate of 3 annas per maund from Damookdia to Calcutta, exclusive of usual loading charge.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpur 19th March 1879.

Parasara Samhita with Bengali translation and Glossary by Jagganmohana Tarkalankar, price 1-8.
KEDARNATH BANERJI.
15, *Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼
Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Extension to the River Teesta.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Consulting Engineer the extension from Rungpore to Kawnia, on the right bank of the Teesta, will be opened for Passenger and goods Traffic early in May next.

J. G. LINDSAY LT. COL. R. E.
Engineer-in-chief.

To be ready by 15th April.

THE NEW STAMP ACT WITH

Copious notes, a complete digest of English and Indian cases, comparative Tables of sections and Nos,. a chronological Table of stamp laws, Introduction, four Tables of stamp-duties, seven containing objects and Reason, speeches, &c., and Index.

By Baldeo Prasad, High Court Pleader, Sitapur (Oudh.)

Cash Price Rs. 3, postage as 3. Apply to—Messrs Brown &co., Calcutta : Messrs. Narayen &co. Bombay : Manager, Legal companion, Serampore : Head Master Kaistha Pathshala, Allahabad ; to the compiler, Sittapur.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN LONDON
About June next,
THE STATESMAN.

A new weekly paper devoted to the discussion of political questions, and especially to a consideration of the economic and administrative reforms, called for by the present condition of India and our relations with that Empire. The Journal will be a high class periodical, published in London, in correspondence with the Statesman and Friend of India in Calcutta.

The idea is to establish in London, a weekly organ of advanced Liberalism, conducted by gentlemen whose interest in Indian affairs is paramount, by the circumstance of their connection with the country, and exact knowledge of its affairs and administration.

But though India will be its speciality, the paper that we propose to establish, will not be exclusively Indian, but will deal with the whole range of English politics, domestic as well as foreign, insular as well as Imperial. Social questions and current literature will also receive their due share of regard therein What we aim at, is a high class Liberal paper with an Indian *specialite*, interested in all matters in which the nation at large is interested, discussing them in the light of advanced Liberal principles and accepting as the expression of our policy, the old Liberal sentiment—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world."

Our hope is to awaken by means of this paper, a deeper interest in India and a higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than unhappily at present exist ; and to do this, by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interest which they so vitally affect.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING POSTAGE TO INDIA, RS. 10 A YEAR.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses, and subscripti ns,to Mr. Knight "Statesman Office," Colcutta.

"STATESMAN AND FRIEND OF INDIA" OFFICE,
Calcutta, 2nd April 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY
NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for Rice and Paddy.

On and from 25th March 1879, Rice and Paddy in consignments of 200 Maunds and above, will be carried over this line for distance over 70 miles at a reduced rate of 4 pie per Maund per mile, with an addition of one anna per Maund as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate is 2 annas per Maund from Damookdia to Calcutta with usual loading charge.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpur 25th March, 1879.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sn's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machoobazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To His Highness the MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36,	ea
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4		
Gallons Water, Per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10	12,	13,	15,	

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

22 3 3½ 4 in.

Rs. 40, 55, 65, 75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Re. 1, 1-4, 1-12, 1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute 12 15, 18, 20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

2½ 3 3½ 4 in.

No. 107 ..... Rs. 80, 90, 105, 120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet
Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose. Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for irrigating by hand power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet
India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.
No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 262 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.
Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons .... Rs. 275 0
Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... „ 350 0
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. „ 575 0
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c. .... „ 800 0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

The reduced rate for salt (1-5 of a pie per maund per mile) applies to consignments of 200 maunds and upwards only, both over this Line and Eastern Bengal Railway.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office
Saidpur, 14th March 1879.

NOTICE.

The CRIMINAL COURT COMPANION, a compendium of the Criminal Law of India with its practice and procedure. It contains a history of the Courts of Criminal Justice, an account of the Police Force and the Magistrate's Courts in Calcutta and the interior, as well as a description of the powers and duties of the Criminal Courts of the Presidency Towns and the districts and their constitution In an Appendix are given all the Acts comprising the Criminal law of the Empire. For convenience of reference a copious and comprehensive Index has been given. Price to subscribers Rs. 10, non-subscribers Rs. 12, postage and packing annas 8. No orders without remittance accompanying the same will be attended to. To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. or of

Prankissen Ghose,
Calcutta Police Court.

BOSE PRESS,
No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,*
Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.
G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

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FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,868 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully,—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge,
Kaira Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

By Udoychand Dutt Civil Medical Officer, with a glossary of Indian plants by George King Esq., M. B. F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, and the author, P. P. 370, Price Rs. 6.

A work which should be in the hands of every European physician in India, and which from its intrinsic value should find a place in every medical and pharmaceutical Library.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

The information conveyed is very interesting not only to those numerous members of our profession. who may be practising in India, but also to the cultivators of therapeutical knowledge throughout the world.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India, as yet published in the English language, and will be welcomed by all students of the history of Medicine.—*Dr. Birdwood in the Academy.*

Fills up a gap in the English Medical Literature of India.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

The combined work of Dr. Dutt and Dr. King has produced a most valuable contribution to the Botanical Science of the world.—*Calcutta Review.*

If Babu Udoychand Dutt is disappointed in the circulation of his work it will not be for want of a worthy design or of any of the qualities necessary to its successful accomplishment, but of a class of appreciative readers, sufficiently large to give his labours usefulness of the high order at which he aims.—*Englishman*

It is a very valuable work and I am delighted to see a Hindu scholar throwing so much light on a most important but little known branch of Sanskrit learning.—*Professor E. B. Cowell.*

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.,—Calcutta.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., disconnt for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

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